The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,657.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.
For year in advance delivered in Town	52	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 3rd Oct. 1870, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Bussorah	21
,, Kurrachee	7	,, Mahmorah	21
,, Guadur	8	,, Fao	21
,, Muscat	11	,, Bushire	23
,, Bunder Abbas	13	,, Linga	25
,, Linga	14	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Bushire	17	,, Muscat	29
,, Fao	18	,, Guadur	31
,, Mahomerah	18	,, Kurrachee ......Nov.	2
Arrive Bussorah	19	Arrive Bombay	5

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN. [illegible] specially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ⅞ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£ 26	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 20th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CANOPUS, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF FOOCHOW, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense for the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th September 1870.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS. Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

[illegible]HE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

[illegible]UDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

VERSUS

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES. —These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
,, VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	,, PARIS	£20-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 10th September 1870. Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 2nd October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.,) Captain D. Rennoldson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 30th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
24th September 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Stodart, a remarkably light English-built four-seated Open-carriage by Thorn, Horses, &c., at No. 83, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome house hold furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of H. H. Warnecken, Esq., changing Residence, the same comprises a handsome set of rich star cut glassware, rich dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 2 hotwater curry dishes, soup tureen, cruet and pickle frames, tea set, bread basket, butter pot, waiter, table and [illegible] candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, &c., richly carved [illegible] blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces with [illegible], sideboard, dumb waiter, dining-room chairs, elaborately carved [illegible] sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, a pair of easy chairs and sofas to match to form a centre ottoman teapoys, whatnots, a first-class rosewood grand square piano by Stodart, made expressly for the Indian climate, a rich drawing-room carpet, with border, Tucker's plated and bronze single double and treble lights, hanging argand lamps, lady's and gentlemen's writing tables, first-rate engravings and cromolothographs in gilt frames, four post bed teads, camp cots, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, toilet and cheval glasses, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a selection of choice plants, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A remarkable light English-built 4-seated open carriage by Thorn with a pair of fast trotting fleabitten grey horses and a set of English plated mounted harness, lady's and gentlemen's saddles, a first-rate Surat milch cow and calf gives 5 seers of milk in a day.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A light English-built hansom with a powerful Grey Arab horse and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas. Rs.	a.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	a.	Oorun. Rs.	a.	Hog Island. Rs.	a.	Oolwa. Rs.	a.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—VUSSONJEE PURSHOTUM having applied for Duplicate Certificate of Shares, Nos. 1709 and 1792, which are said to have been LOST or MISLAID, any person having any claim whatsoever on the said shares is requested to give notice of the same in writing to us, within 10 days from this date, failing which, Duplicate Certificates will be handed to the said Vussonjee Purshotum.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September 1870.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete	Rs. 40
Pull-up / Self-acting — Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover	25
Sieves for ditto	3

Sole Agents,

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo, on account of DUSSARA Holiday:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 27th September 1870.

CLARET, just received.
MEDOC VIEUX, in Quarts and Pints.
PAUILLAC, in Quarts and Pints.
MARGAUX, in Quarts.

J. NEUBERG.

BREAKFAST and DINNER CLARET, By Th. Biche Latour, of Bordeaux, To be had in Quarts and Pints from J. NEUBERG.

CLARET, in Quarts and Pints. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, by direct Importation.
SHERRY WINE, from Xeres.
CHAMPAGNE—SILLERY MOUSSEUX.
SPARKLING MOSELLE.
AYA PANA LIQUOR.

J. NEUBERG.

THE NEW SELF-FEEDING

TOBACCO CUTTER,

Approved by every Smoker who has seen it.
Cash Rs. 18. Credit Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA,

Have the pleasure of announcing to their Constituents and the Public in general that, in addition to acting as Agents for the SUPPLY of BOOKS, &c., ordered from England, they also SUPPLY NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS on the most favorable terms possible. A Catalogue of Books in Stock will shortly be issued. Price Lists of Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals can be had on application. They further beg to assure the Public and their Constituents that they will always endeavour to supply their Books, &c., as soon as practicable, and trust to merit the support hitherto accorded them.

Bombay, 25th September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo, on account of DUSSARA HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th September 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders for the CLEARING out of the ENTRANCE to the OLD DOCK, Mazagon, will be received up till noon on MONDAY, the 3rd October. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—SHAREHOLDERS are requested to EXCHANGE the RECEIPTS for their SHARES in the OLD COMPANY for the CERTIFICATES of the MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, which are now ready.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, with colored pictures in great variety.

CHEAP LITERATURE.

*** A new list, just printed, can be had on application.

THE INDIAN DIGEST. Rs. 28.

O'KINEALY ON THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

In preparation.

BROUGHTON ON THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE. 4th edition.

CHEVERS' MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE FOR INDIA.

Now on Sale.

PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE. 3rd edition, Rs. 16.

BOURKE ON THE LAW OF LIMITATION, Rs. 13-8.

STARLING'S INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE, Rs. 18-12.

THEOBOLD'S ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA. 1834 to 1867, 5 vols, reduced to Rs. 30.

*** General list of Indian and English Law Books to be had on application.

MURRAY'S & BAEDEKER'S GUIDE BOOKS FOR EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS.

BAGSTER'S PRESENTATION BIBLES.

TENNYSON'S POEMS.

"Handy Volume Edition," just published, containing all the new Poems, bound in limp morocco, enclosed in morocco case with lock .... Rs. 65

BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS. In considerable variety.

LAW BOOKS, INDIAN AND ENGLISH. Lists on application.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL BOOKS. Lists on application.

ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL WORKS. Lists upon application.

SELECT LIBRARY OF FICTION. Lists upon application.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS. Subscription Lists on application.

MAUNDER'S TREASURIES. Eight Volumes, bound calf, forming a complete Portable Encyclopedia .... Rs. 70

CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS. In a variety of bindings.

CHARTS, MAPS, AND ATLASES.

THE LATEST NEW BOOKS, By every Mail.

*** All English Books, whether supplied from stock, or procured from England, are charged at Ten Annas per Shilling. Special terms for wholesale orders from Libraries, &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND WORKS OF ART.

ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS. Lists on application.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS. In cases, [illegible] application.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Aneroid Barometers, full size and for the pocket: Self Registering, Wall, Table, and Pocket Thermometers. Lists on application.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES AND RACE GLASSES. By the best Makers.

SCALES, RULES, SQUARES AND MEASURES. Lists on application.

DRAWING MATERIALS. In every variety, for Engineers, Architects, and Artists. Complete price list on application.

STATIONERY, Of the best description, for local and post correspondence. Full lists on application.

GAMES, INDOOR AND OUTDOOR. Cricket, Quoits, Croquet, Billiard Balls, Chess, Backgammon, Cribbage, Bezique, Playing Cards, Dominoes, and The Compendium of Games.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Are Agents for sale of the following :—

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS. A description of this unrivalled Filter may be had on application.

LANCASTER'S FIRE-ARMS.

Central fire Double Guns	Rs. 550
Pin Double Guns	,, 550

In cases with all apparatus

JUDKINS' SEWING MACHINES.

Hand Lock-stitch Machine	Rs. 65
The Domestic	,, 50

With all necessary appliances and extras, in circular top elegant cases.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S PHOTOGRAPHS. Of all parts of India.

CAPTAIN LYON'S PHOTOGRAPHS Of the Temples of Eastern India.

SACHE'S LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHS. Views in Bombay.

JOHNSON'S POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHS. New Series of Native Costumes, Carte-de-Visite size.

HINTON'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF ELLORA AND AURUNGABAD.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE of REMOVAL.—The Office of the above Bank has THIS DAY been REMOVED to VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Second Floor, No. 19, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

B. R. MODY,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th September 1870.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, in Graham's Buildings, to receive the Report of the outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 26th September 1870.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, [illegible]
1, EAST STREET, POO[illegible]
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.—Under distinguished Patronage (particulars of which will be published hereafter), and with talented help, Mons. KRUGER, late First Flute Solo of the "All France Philharmonic Society," proposes to give a CONCERT, about the 5th of October, for the BENEFIT of the SUFFERERS (the Wounded, the Widows, and Orphans) in the present War. Amateurs or Professionals willing to offer their services are requested to communicate as early as possible with M. Kruger, care of *Times of India* office.

P. S.—The Committee of the Indo-British Institution have kindly allowed the use of their Hall.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

GADDUM & Co.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK
OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c., which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50 tons of COCOANUT OIL, to be delivered immediately upon acceptance of Tender.

Price to include delivery at the Stores Depot, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, together with a small sample of Oil, to be sent to the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, not later than noon on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 6th September 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—SERIOUS LANDSLIPS having occurred which make it undesirable to run Trains after dark between GOOLBURGA and SHOLAPORE, the Up Mail Train will leave Goolburga at 3-30 P.M. instead of as at present at 8 P.M., arriving at Sholapore at about 8 P.M. instead of as at present at 12-5 midnight.

The Train will leave Sholapore for Poona and Bombay at 12-35 midnight as at present.

This arrangement will remain in force until further Notice.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th September 1870.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes :—

To receive Accounts to 30th June 1870.
To receive Directors' Report.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 28th September, instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th September 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. [illegible]
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS. Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
HOLTA PLANTATION.

THE undersigned is authorised to supply private PARTIES and MESSES with Teas at wholesale rates direct from the Factory, at the following rates, free of all charges as far as Bombay, from which place they will be forwarded on by Agent.

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1-12 per lb.	in packets of 6 lbs. each
Pekoe	,, 1- 8 ,,	,, ,, 4½ ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,, 1- 4 ,,	,, ,, 4 ,,
Imperial Mixture	,, 1- 4 ,,	,, ,, 4 ,,

No orders under 20 lbs. can be executed, and parties wishing Teas in packets must give orders for an even number of packets on account of packing. Smaller quantities can be obtained from Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Poona and Bombay.

J. UMPLEBY, Manager,
Holta Plantation, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
(By JEEVANJEE & Co.)
This well known Hotel will be opened on the 1st October 1870.
JEEVANJEE & Co.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., again in thanking their Patrons of last Season, would be[illegible]nind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of [illegible]ommodation [illegible] Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit; but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at 'home,' has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove the reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises; the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the work of DREDGING and REMOVING the MUD from the BASIN between the ARSENAL and CUSTOM WHARFS, will be received by the undersigned up to THURSDAY, 29th September 1870, and will be opened at 2 o'clock P.M., precisely, on that day in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

No Tenders will be received after the date abovenamed.

The conditions of Contract and all other particulars may be learnt on application at the Office of the Commissary of Ordnance.

CHARLES CLARKE, Major,
Commissary of Ordnance.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 70,000 INDIAN MAUNDS of BOMBAY SALT for the use of the Cochin Government.

2. Tenders will be received till MONDAY the 17th October 1870, and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. Twenty-five thousand Indian Maunds to be delivered at the Port of Mallipooram in Cochin in the months of November and December 1870, and the remainder, gradually, in each succeeding month, so as to complete the delivery by the end of March 1871.

4. The Salt to be landed by the Contractor at his own expense.

5. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected.

6. The Tenders should specify in words at length the rate, in Rupees, per hundred Indian Maunds.

7. The Cochin Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Bombay Salt."

Huzoor Cutcherry, Ernacollum in Cochin, 13th September 1870.

NOTICE.—MAJOR-GENERAL FRANK ADAMS, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of FRANK ADAMS, late of Mhow, in the Presidency of Bombay, in the East Indies, and of Farnham, in the County of Surrey, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died on or about the 19th day of September 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with Will annexed) were on the 22nd day of August 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Colonel CADWALLADER ADAMS, residing at Belgaum, in the Presidency of Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel of Her Majesty's 49th Regiment of Foot, and Brigadier-General Commanding the Belgaum District, are required on or before the 8th day of October 1870 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to ARTHUR ROBARTS ADAMS, of No. 7 King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, London, Barrister-at-Law, and GEORGE BUTLER STONEY, Captain in the Army Staff Office of Pensioners of Belfast in Ireland (the Executors named in the said Will), having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, and hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 7th day of September 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Proctors, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE
WAR IN FRANCE,
and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from
THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,
compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz. :—
QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
27th September 1870. Bombay.

TO CONTRACTORS.—OLD MAZAGON DOCKYARD.—TENDERS are hereby invited on or before the 30th instant, for certain Repairs to the Dockyard at Mazagon, lately vacated by the P. & O. Company.

The detailed particulars of the work to be done can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned.

H. GAMBLE, Official Assignee.

High Court, 22nd September 1870.

P. HAMILTON & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
86 LOWER COLABA, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be [illegible] without any interference with the [illegible] and forms an excellent [illegible].

CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice. Full particulars, prices, [illegible] HAMILTON & Co., at above address.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned begs to intimate to Policyholders that PREMIUMS PAID INTO THIS OFFICE since 11th August 1869 (the date on which the Company suspended business)—if not WITHDRAWN before the 30th inst., will be TRANSFERRED on that date to the ATTORNEY for the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS, at Calcutta, to whom all applications in respect of such Premiums must thenceforth be addressed.

By order of the ex-Directors,
D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici)	Rs. 1

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with ex[illegible] uniformity.

MEDICINE CHEST[illegible] VARIETY.

SHIPS' ME[illegible] CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY .... Elphinstone Circle.
POONA .... East Street.
CALCUTTA .... Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs.	a.		Cash. Rs.	a.
32	0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28	0
39	0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35	0
42	0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38	0
42	0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38	0
45	0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40	0
45	0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40	0
45	0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40	0
45	0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40	0
		The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.		
		Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42	0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36	0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32	0
37	0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34	0
44	0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39	0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36	0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32	0
45	0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40	0

STILL HOCKS.

20	0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18	0
23	0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20	0
23	0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21	0
23	0	Erbach ditto 1862	21	0
29	0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26	0

STILL MOSELLES.

23	0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20	0
25	0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23	0
30	0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27	0
		Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated	24	0

CLARETS.

12	0	Vin Ordinaire	10	0
15	0	Payne's Medoc	13	0
15	0	Breakfast Claret	13	0
17	0	Saint Julien	15	0
20	0	Batailley	18	0
20	0	Beycheville	18	0
22	0	Chateau Larose	20	0
34	0	Chateau Leoville	28	0
34	0	Chateau Langoa	28	0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42	0	Red, very fruity	38	0
42	0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	38	0

SHERRIES.

Credit.		Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.	
20	0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18	0
20	0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18	0
26	0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22	0
27	0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24	0
30	0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27	0
32	0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29	0
33	0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30	0
33	0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30	0
36	0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32	0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.			Cash.	
18	0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16	0
24	0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21	0
30	0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27	0

BRANDIES.

27	0	Fine Pale Brandy, Trade Mark [illegible]	24	0
29	0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27	0
[illegible]		ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29	0
36	0	TENT WINE	32	0
18	0	OLD MARSALA	16	0
[illegible]		BUCELLAS, light and dry	22	8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6	per dozen	Quarts.
,, 4	,,	Pints.
,, 12	,,	Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER
Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."
ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.
CORDON BLEU,
A pure light dry Wine.
Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Mu[illegible] Co.'s COOPER.

Quarts	at Rs. 5 per doz.
Pints	at ,, 3 ,,

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux ,, Do.	,, 18	,,
Cognac ,, Do.	16	,,

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at	14	,,

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30	,,
Pints in 2 ,, ,,	,, 16	,,

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In and 3 dozen cases at .... Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts
MEDOC (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC (Bounevialle and Sibille, Breakfast Claret)	,,	10 0	...
CHATEAU LAROSE (Bounevialle and Sibille, Dinner Wine)	,,	14 0	...
BRANDY.			
HENNESSY'S, 3 Stars ***	,,	29 0	...
Do 2 do **	,,	24 0	...
Do 1 do *	,,	21 0	...
MARTELL'S	,,	20 0	...
BEER.			
BASS'S BEER (bottled by Stone)	,,	5 8	4 0
TENNENT'S BEER	,,	5 0	3 4
PORTER.			
GUINNESS'	,,	5 0	3 8
TENNENT'S	,,	5 0	3 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	,,	12 0	6 8
ABSINTHE, Pernod Fils	,,	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE, Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system, patented	,,	30 0	16 0
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	,,	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	,,	15 8	...

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

JUST RECEIVED, via the Suez Canal, from the well known ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX :—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FROUSAC VIEUX (full flavoured wine)	,,	15 0	8 0
COGNAC, Fine Champagne	,,	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	,,	21	...
Do. Bois (many years in wood)	,,	19	...
Do. Old	,,	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

GREAT REDUCTION
ON
CATALOGUE PRICES
BY
SOUNDY & Co.

Being desirous of clearing out a large quantity of our Stock to make room for heavy Shipments to arrive at the end of the Rains, we are offering our Goods at great reductions for Cash.

Constituents ordering from our Catalogue will observe, from the quotations at foot of this advertisement, the enormous Discount and the great advantages to be derived from purchasing Goods during the next two months.

Every article enumerated in the Catalogue is of the very best quality and manufacture, and selection can be made from the largest Stock in Bombay.

TERMS

CASH—with order, or on delivery of Goods in Bombay.

DISCOUNTS.

20 per cent. on all Goods in the Catalogue; except Gold Articles, Hall Marked Silver Ware, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, and Ice-making Machines, on these Goods a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed.

Catalogues to be had on application

SOUNDY AND Co.,
2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & Co.'s
LIST OF
SURVEYING, MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

IMPROVED ENGINEERS' DUMPY LEVELS .... Rs 200 to	Rs. 260
PORTABLE LEVELLING STAVES, Rs. 60 to	Rs. 90
IMPROVED PRISMATIC COMPASSES .... Rs. 72 to	Rs. 90
POCKET SEXTANTS	Rs. 76
PENTAGRAPHS	Rs. 100
LAND CHAINS, Steel...... Rs. 10 to	Rs. 20
LAND CHAINS, best, No. 8 Gov. Wire .... Rs. 7 to	Rs. 12
CHESTERMAN'S PATENT METALLIC TAPES .... Rs. 6 to	Rs. 9
MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, in sets .... Rs. 10 to	Rs. 170
NAPIER COMPASSES	Rs. 20
POCKET TURN in COMPASSES	Rs. 24
POCKET FOLDING COMPASSES	Rs. 30
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES	Rs. 24
HAIR DIVIDERS .... Rs. 8 to	Rs. 10
PLAIN DIVIDERS .... Re. 1 to	Rs. 4
DRAWING PENS .... Re. 1 to	Rs. 4
WHEEL PENS	Rs. 8
BOW PENS and PENCILS [illegible]	[illegible]
CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS [illegible]	[illegible]
BEST IVORY SECTORS [illegible]	[illegible]
CLYNOMETER [illegible]	[illegible]
CLYNOMETER RULE, Boxwood...	Rs. 28
BOXWOOD RULES, Two and Four Fold .... Re. 1 to	Rs. 10
ENGINEERS' RULES...... Rs. 16 to	Rs. 32
EBONY PARALLEL RULERS, Rs. 5 to	Rs. 36
BRASS PARALLEL RULERS, Rs. 8 to	Rs. 50
MARQUOIS SCALES	Rs. 10
IVORY PLOTTING SCALES, in sets of eight	Rs. 50
BOXWOOD PLOTTING SCALES, in sets of six	Rs. 24
BOXWOOD PLOTTING SCALES, separate .... each	Rs. 3
TRIANGULAR PLOTTING SCALES	Rs. 7
TELESCOPIC MEASURING RODS.	Rs. 8
EBONY T. SQUARES...... Rs. 8 to	Rs. 20
PEAR-TREE T. SQUARES. Rs. 6 to	Rs. 1
FRENCH CURVES, Pear-Tree...each	Re. 1
SPIRIT LEVELS .... Rs. 8 to	Rs. 34
UNIVERSAL SUN DIALS. Rs. 36 to	Rs. 44
THERMOMETERS........ Re. 1-8 to	Rs. 5
TRACING CLOTH, DRAWING PAPER, &c. &c.	

SOUNDY & Co.
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We have received instructions from the shippers to clear out the remainder of a consignment of HENRI KLASEREI'S celebrated WINES and BRANDIES at a reduced rate to make room for fresh shipment to arrive via SUEZ CANAL.

We guarantee all to be pure and unadulterated and the first expression of the best Grapes.

The following are the reduced rates for cash with order :—

FINE FLAVOURED BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET.

Excellent quality mellowed character. White Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 11 0

ST. JULIEN 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full Bouquet. Black Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 16 0

MARGAUX 1865.

A choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended. Blue Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 20 0

SHERRIES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine. White Capsule per doz... Rs. 18 0

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating Tonic Wine. Black Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 22 0

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double voyaged and of remarkably fine quality. Blue Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 26 0

BRANDIES.

KLASEREI'S FINE COGNAC	Rs. 20 0
——— RUBY BROWN BRANDY	,, 20 0
——— "IN VINO VERITAS" BRANDY	,, 20 0
——— VIEUX COGNAC	,, 30 8

Originally of the highest flavour and character, careful preservation in bulk for many years has gradually imparted to the VIEUX COGNAC a tone and character which render it in every respect a Superb Brandy. For an invalid or for any highly organized palate, demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy stands unequalled.

HENRI KLASEREI'S FLASK, BRANDY convenient for Travellers, each Flask is warranted to contain the twelfth part of an Imperial Gallon.

Case containing 24 Flasks .... Rs. 22 0

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

SOUNDY & Co.,
2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for Colabas and Mazagons at rates quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct	Ditto of Bombay New	595
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	165
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	125*
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,580
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	167
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,070
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250p*	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,225
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,100
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,225
200	500	all	93do.	Do. New	555
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	6,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	8,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	925
200	6,000	all	246 p*	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,325
1,000	3,000	2,000	2[illegible] p*	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	345
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	4,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	150 p*	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,225
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,075
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,225
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	860
800	150	150	...	Broach Mills	180
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,000
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,440
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	870
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	1,800
600	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	22
	5	19		Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...		East India Bank's	22
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5
	130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	830
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£[illegible]	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	700
	3,500	2,44[illegible]	...	B'bay & Bengal S.S.	0
	5,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh	35
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	15

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
don	At sight	1s. 10½d.
ondon Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10⅞d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
alcutta	At sight	100⅛d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼d.
Do.	60 days' sight	100 par.
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	224

Five-and-a-half percent	114
Five percent	107¼
Four percent	97¾
Four & half percent. (Public Works Loan)	105¾
Five percent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	108¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six percent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—23RD SEPTEMBER 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs 97-9 and 97-10, or 2-7 to 2-6 discount, and small sums of Rs 5,000 and under, at Rs 97-12, or 2-4 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs 106-14.

5½ per cents, a large amount, at Rs 114-2 by payment in Bills.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, a good number, by different parties, at Rs 1,440.

East Indian Railway Stock, yesterday and to-day at Rs 246 per £20.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Simpson, Quartermaster, 79th Foot, on leave, from ——.

Burrell, Major, 15th King's Hussars, on medical certificate, from Mhow.

Caldecott, Lieutenant, Commissary of Ordnance, on duty, from Belgaum.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nomina.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Kingsbridge	Hugill	Galle.
	Asia (s)	Patterson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Caldera, Maxted, to Australia.

Steamer Delhi, Wilkinson, to China, &c.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
23	Pembrokeshire	Wilkinson	Tuticorin, Sept. 9.
	Savoir Faire	Harris	Liverpool, May 23.
	Brechin Castle	Kerr	Bombay, Sept. 7.
	Legion of Honor	Williams	Mauritius, August 11.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.			
28	Rangoon (s)		

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
22	Southern Cross		Rangoon.
	Edwin Fox		Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets will leave Bombay on Sunday morning during the remaining months of the present year

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 25th instant. The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.
SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.
COMMITTEE.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, ESQ.
W. NICOL, ESQ.
J. F. MOIR, ESQ.
PERCY LEITH, ESQ.
BANKERS.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

The ROYAL NAVY has suffered a GREAT and TERRIBLE LOSS.

The turret-ship "CAPTAIN" has FOUNDERED, and all hands—so the telegram states—500 or more in number, have suddenly and without warning gone to the bottom.

These 500 men leave probably 150 widows, and perhaps 400 orphans. I give the numbers merely as probable, for I know no more of the real facts than the sad words of the telegraphic communication which you have all read—sorrowing.

I ask your HELP for these bereaved ones.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding H. M. Ships in Indian Seas.

"The Managers of the local Banks have kindly consented to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.
JOHN CONNON, ESQ., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, ESQ., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, ESQ., M.D.	W. F. HUNTER, ESQ.
THOMAS BLANEY, ESQ.	HAMILTON MAXWELL, ESQ.
REV. D. C. BOYD.	W. NICOL, ESQ.
J. W. BROWN, ESQ.	REV. J. PATON.
HENRY CONDER, ESQ.	A. F. SHEPHERD, ESQ.
LIEUT.-COL. DAVIDSON, R.E.	N. SPENCER, Senior, ESQ.
H. D. DODS, ESQ.	G RAMSAY WILSON, ESQ.
W. G. HALL, ESQ.	JAMES WINDRAM, ESQ.
JOHN MACFARLANE, ESQ.	A. WRIGHT, ESQ., M.D.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
[Under MR. MCDONALD and MISS COLLETT.
BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
Under MRS. MCDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by
HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments. The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-drawing.
	Algebra and Euclid.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Latin.
History.	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES:—First and Second Classes	Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class	7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes	10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.	
Fee for Instrumental Music	Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WELLS—August 27th, at Worthing, Sussex, Ellen, the beloved wife of W. Wells, Esq., late of Kurrachee, aged 28.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MINORS—September 19th, at Byculla, Mrs. E. Minors, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGES.

MEEHAN—JOSEPHS—September 27th, at the Fort Chapel Mount Carmel, by the Rev. Father Cook, Daniel Patrick Meehan, to Miss Anna Josephina Josephs, the youngest daughter of Mr. M. Josephs.

RANSON—STERLING—September 27th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. T. C. Wilson, Mr. Ralph Ranson, Government Telegraph Department, to Caroline, second daughter of Mr. W. Sterling.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

MORRELL—HARTWELL—September 22nd, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, William Evans Morrell, Esq., to Lawrence Alicia, youngest daughter of Sir Brodrick Hartwell, Bart.

DEATH.

BURGOYNE—September 22nd, at Howrah, George Edward, infant son of the late Mr. William Henry Burgoyne, aged ten months.

Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. G. G. [illegible] Chaplain, Captain John Ewing, Madras Sta[illegible] Assistant Quarter Master General, Madras, e[illegible] St. Stephens' Bishop of Argyll, to Mary Casement, eldest [illegible] Lieutenant-General W. A. McCleverty, Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army.

DEATHS.

CURTHS—September 22nd, Louis Herman, aged one year and four months, son of Mr. Herman Ralph Curths, Madras.

TEMPLER—September 18th, at Ootacamund, George, only son of Captain F. Templer, aged 19 years and 10 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

PEACOCK—CAWLEY—At Currajong, N. S. W., by the Rev. W. Kildalel, Edward A. Peacock, Esq., to Emma Edgecumbe Cawley, youngest daughter of the late Admiral John Cawley, R.N., of Plymouth, Devon.

DEATH.

TOKE—September 19th, at Lucknow, Francis William, the infant son of Captain Toke, B.S.C., aged 7 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1870.

ALTHOUGH we are now informed that the financial prospects of the current year are much better than could have been anticipated, and that the rumour of a probable deficit in March next has no warrant, yet we shall not believe in a surplus until we see one. Considering the frailty of the Government of India in all that relates to finance, we hold that public distrust is justified. Not that the revenue will fall short, but that the expenditure may exceed the estimates. What we have reason to dread—ample reason to dread—is the determined tendency of the Government to spend money. We may hope that the repentance of our masters is sincere, and that they have really striven to reduce outlay; but experience has shown that no solid reliance can be placed on their steadiness in the paths of virtue. It has been our lot to point out frequently that the system in fashion makes no provision for the unforeseen; that the Government spends up to and beyond its means, and has no resources save loans or taxes like that which has well-earned the epithet "odious," which well deserves the epithet "unjust." It is not at all impossible that the unforeseen incidents which have occurred in China may operate to derange the finances of 1870-71, and may convert a surplus into a deficit. The evil might have arisen nearer home, but it serves just as well to illustrate the supreme folly, especially in a Government like ours, of living systematically beyond its income.

No one can deny the gravity of the events which have occurred in China. The massacre of Tientsin was an atrocity which revealed to resident foreigners the very treacherous ground on which they stand. We ought not to be surprised at such an outburst of fanaticism and cruelty. Have not the French gone mad on the subject of spies; have they not conceived a momentary hatred of foreigners; have they not even burnt alive one of their own kith and kin; have they not expelled Germans from France? The Chinese are civilized also in their fashion, but they have never avowed any love for the fanqui. Dwellers in China must regard themselves as sojourners in an enemy's country, and take such measures as are meet for the circumstances. Practically it matters little whether the Government connived at the insurrection of truculence; nor whether they are powerless to grant redress. For redress must be had in some shape, if not from the Government, then from the offending town. The French and Belgian Ministers have acted with vigour, nor can we suppose that the British Minister has been inactive; and although there are signs of a willingness on the part of the Chinese to make reparation, it is significantly remarked that there is not a readiness to punish the officials; who, if they were not active accomplices, did nothing to suppress the riot or arrest the criminals. The report of Tseng-kwo-fan is a fair and impartial looking paper. It exonerates the Europeans completely; declares the current reports affecting them to be calumnies; promises a fresh edict of toleration; speaks of punishing lawless converts who have brought the Christians into ill-repute, but says nothing of punishment for the men who were responsible for the peace of the city and the lives of those who dwelt therein. It seems but too probable, not only that foreigners are intensely hated, but that Government officials are ready to make use of the public excitement in order to injure, perhaps drive out the European residents. What the French authorities will do we have no idea. The English are plainly paralyzed by the new policy which directs that redress for wrongs shall be sought nowhere save in Peking. These incidents will test the value of the attempt to treat the Chinese Government as if it were one of the great European Powers. We have a Minister, ships, an Admiral on the station, yet it seems extremely doubtful whether anything can be done without instructions from England. The true policy would be for all the Powers to make common cause, save in cases where the subjects of any Power are manifestly and flagrantly in the wrong. The massacre of Tientsin is an offence against every civilized community; English and Americans are as much interested as French and Belgians; and all should combine in exacting adequate redress. But that is not all. We must look to the future. How far will this animosity to foreigners spread; what new form of development will it take? The Government of England is bound to take adequate precautions, and to stand prepared to act in defence not only of its own subjects, but of the subjects of other States. It will be a misfortune if news of French reverses should induce the Chinese to suppose that they can kill French folk with impunity; for anything like a general attack on foreigners would draw down a general attack from foreigners—French and German as well as English, Russian, and American; at least we trust so. England is peculiarly interested, not only for her own sake, but for the sake of India, in bringing home to the Chinese Government the fact that foreigners, no matter what may be their nationality, are not to be outraged or even injured with impunity in the ports of China. India may have to co-operate in the work, or rather England may have to strike with her Eastern arm.

IF any one ever misconstrued, and we fear many estimable soldiers did misconstrue, the intent of the Abyssinian inquiry, they have only to glance at the proceedings of the Committee on the Report to be convinced of their error. The object of the inquiry was to make out a case against the Conservative Government for deceiving Parliament. No doubt they did mislead Parliament. They had not the courage to say that Parliament must be content to sanction votes of credit, since they could not pretend to offer anything like a trustworthy estimate. We do not deny that the travelling gemini, Beaumont and Candlish, intended to make political capital out of the inquiry and to censure all and sundry. But when the Committee sat down to the task of discussing the report they at once resolved themselves into a miniature House of Commons and voted steadily the party ticket all through; Mr. Grant Duff shifting from side to side a little in order to prevent a Conservative triumph as well as the adoption of a Candlish report. The rival reports were the Chairman and Lord Elcho, and the first division snuffed out the most disappointed and disappointing man of his day by 8 to 7. Then the Committee divided equally on the question whether the report of Mr. Candlish should be read. This was a strict party vote, and had Lord Elcho been present to vote against his rival, Mr. Candlish would also have been snuffed out. As it was the Chairman declared himself with the "Ayes," and thus his report was read. We need not follow the honourable members through their divisions. They were party divisions, with the exception that Mr. Grant Duff sometimes voted with the Conservatives, and that once Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Howes voted with the Candlish party. Originally the report consisted of no fewer than one hundred and fifty-three paragraphs, but the discussion stopped abruptly at and [illegible] purely party products they are of very little value. It is worth remarking that one of the paragraphs the Committee would not sanction implied a censure on the Government for the offence of abdicating all administrative control. Mr. Candlish is of opinion that the expense was vastly increased because the Government of Bombay and the Commander-in-Chief were "invested" with a *carte blanche*. On the contrary the merit of the Government lay in the fact that it had the sense to grant that *carte blanche*. Had the Home Government conducted the expedition, still more had the Home Government tried to control the expenditure, the expedition would either have broken down or would have cost twice as much. It is absurd to say that "beyond the mere fact of responsibility for the war itself every other responsibility was flung off by the Home Government"; because Parliament had full power to call Ministers to account for extravagance; and Ministers were just as responsible as if they had not given a *carte blanche*. The Candlish paragraph, in fact, limits the power of Parliament; because it seems to imply that if Ministers give *carte blanche* to a General their responsibility ceases. We extract the following from the proceedings of the Committee to show the purely party character of the whole investigation:—

Amendment proposed, after paragraph 13, to add the following new paragraph:—"In conclusion, the Committee think it right to notice the heavy responsibility which was laid upon the Government of Bombay, to which the duty of fitting out the expedition was assigned by the Home Government. The Governor, while careful to maintain his position, and anxious to keep down expense, so far as was consistent with efficiency, appears to have rightly considered that it was his primary duty to support the Commander-in-Chief, and, in the opinion of your Committee, deserves much credit for the successful arrangements on which the success of the campaign so materially depended"—(Colonel *Barttelot*).—Question put, That this paragraph be added to the proposed Report.—The Committee divided:—

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 8.
Mr. Eastwick.	Mr. Duff.
Mr. Denison.	Mr. Seely.
Mr. Turner.	Mr. Baxter.
Sir James Elphinstone.	Mr. Mundella.
Sir John Hay.	Mr. White.
Sir Stafford Northcote.	Mr. Campbell.
Colonel Barttelot.	Sir Patrick O'Brien.
	Captain Beaumont.

WE learn on good authority, what we never doubted, that the paragraph in the "Deccan Herald," relating to the re-appointment of His Excellency the Governor for a further term of two years, is without foundation.

THE death of Dr. Eames, of the Artillery, at Jubbulpore, on the 10th instant, is announced.

THE Deccan Horticultural Exhibition will take place at Poona on Thursday and Friday next, the 29th and 30th instant.

WE are sorry to learn that the state of the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy's health is not so good as could be desired, and that he has in consequence been ordered by his medical advisers to leave Poona and return to Bombay.

UNDER instructions from the Army Head Quarters, a troop of the Poona Horse will leave Seroor for Poona on the morning of the 15th October next. The Head Quarter Wing of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry will also leave Sattara for Poona.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 27th Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 26th Sept., 3-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 26th Sept., 1-12 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 26th Sept., 1-8 P.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right [illegible]

WEATH[illegible] REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 27th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 30·020.

VINGORLA, 27th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77.

TUTICORIN, 27th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind easterly, thermometer 84, barometer 29·84.

CARWAR, 27th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light south-westerly, thermometer 75, barometer 29·98 rainfall 42 cents.

MANGALORE, 27th Sept., 12 Noon.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 23RD SEPT., 1-50 A.M.

Count Bismarck has addressed circulars to the German representatives abroad, dwelling upon the necessity, when making peace, to have Metz and Strasbourg, and push far back the German frontier, as a material guarantee against future French attacks. Germany, he says, is not desirous of interfering with French internal affairs, and is indifferent as to what Government France chooses.

The official German *Gazette* of Alsace says that Alsace and Lorraine are German in their ideas and language, and that when they are re-annexed they will soon adopt German policy.

LONDON, 24TH SEPT., AFT.

The Cotton Market is weaker or easier.

Fair Dhollera 7¼d.

Exchange on India, 1s. 10⅝d. to 1s. 10¾d.

Consols, 92⅛d.

Oriental Bank Shares	£43.
Chartered ,, ,,	£16.
,, Mercantile ,,	£26.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£38.
4 per cent. Government Securities	91
5 per cent. ,, ,,	100
5½ per cent. ,, ,,	107½

No Returns have been received of Coin and Notes in the Bank of England and France.

Arrival—The British Embassy.

POONA RACES, 1870.

7TH DAY, TUESDAY, 27TH SEPT. 1870.

1ST RACE.—A Hurdle Race.—Rs. 100 from the Fund, with an entrance of 3 G.M. for all horses. R. C. Over 6 hurdles. Gentlemen riders 10 stone. Previous winners to carry extra, once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. To close and name the day before the race.

			st.	lbs.		
Mr Spider's	b aus m	Kitty	10	7	Mr Hughes	1
Mr Beal's	c a h	Bijou	10	7	Mr Adams	0
Capt H.'s	g aus geld	Emigrant	10	7	Mr Hogg	0

2ND RACE.—The Sunbeam Purse of Rs. 500, presented by the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, for all Arabs. 1 mile. 9 stone. Maidens allowed one stone. Entrance 10 G. M. Three horses from different stables to start in each race, or the above Purse will be withheld.

			st.	lbs.		
Mr. Field's	b a h	Sunbeam	9	0	Hastings	
Major Crosbie's	g a c	Nonpareil	8	0	Rowjee	
H H Aga Khan's	g a c	Silvertail	8	0	Brewtey	

Sunbeam and Nonpareil divide, after two dead heats.

3RD RACE.—The Poor Man's Purse of Rs. 150. For all Arabs that have never started on any Race Course, the property of Military and Civil Officers or Members of any Club in Western India. ½ mile. 10s. 7lbs. G. R. Entrance 1 G. M.

			st.	lbs.		
Mr Probyn's	c a h	Ebrahim	10	7	Capt Phillips	1
Capt Charles'	g a h	Nusseeb	10	7	Owner	0
Capt Mant's	b a h	Cossack	10	7	Mr Durrant	0
Mr Adams'	g a h	Silvermain	10	7	Owner	0
Capt H n's	g a h	Nutshell	10	7	Capt H	0
Major Crosbie's	b a g	Skylark	10	7	Mr Willoughby	0

4TH RACE.—The Earl Purse of Rs. 500, presented by the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, for all Arabs. 1½ mile. 9 stone. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. The winner to be sold. for Rs. 1,500. Entrance 10 G. M. Three horses from different stables to start or the Purse will be withheld

			st.	lbs.		
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h	Nicholas	9	0	Brewtey	1
Mr. Field's	b a h	Longhope	9	0	Hastings	2
Mr Abdool Reyman's	g a h	Khyser	9	7	Mr R	0

5TH RACE.—Pony Race.—For all ponies 13-1 and under. Catch weights over 9 stone. ½ mile. Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance 2 G. M. To close the day before the race.

Mr. Field's	b a p	Ermine	Hastings 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Arab Spirit	Brewtey 2
Capt Charles'	g a p	The Baron	Owner 0
Major Crosbie's	b c b p	Dwarf	Rowjee 0

6TH RACE.—Hack Stakes.—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all hacks 11 stone. Entrance 3 G.M. To close and name the day before the race. ¾ mile. G. R. The winner to be sold for 500 rupees; any excess to go to the Fund.

			st.	lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	b aus geld	Pretender	10	11	Mr Willoughby	1
Mr Havelock's	b aus geld	Speculation	10	11	Capt Phillips	0
Gibson's	dun c b geld	Cracker	10	11	Mr Durrant	0

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN THE PUNJAB.

MINUTE BY SIR D. F. McLEOD.

AN expression of opinion on this very important subject of introducing generally or partially a Perma- [illegible] Mr. Prinsep [illegible] to state whether he considered any, and what proportion of the districts settled by him fitted for the application to them of the principles of permanency under the rule laid down or suggested by the Secretary of State, that when ⅘ths (I think) of culturable area of the district, or part of a district, has been brought under cultivation, and there is no prospect of canal irrigation being introduced into such village, its assessment shall be declared permanent. Mr. Prinsep, in spite of numerous reminders, has not yet replied; and this is the cause why an answer has not yet been sent to the Supreme Government. Mr. Prinsep lately promised me that he would send in his reply immediately, but it has not come. Although no longer entitled to record my opinion as Lieutenant-Governor, yet, as the subject is one in which I have long taken a deep interest, and which is one of vast importance to the well-being of the Province, I think it is right that I should leave my opinion on record, in connection with this reference still undisposed of. I consider that it would be quite a suicidal act on the part of Government to declare permanent the *money* assessment of any lands whatever in this Province, as was done by us in Bengal, at a time when we had but little information as to the true state of the case, and when opinions on the subject were crude and conflicting to a much greater degree probably than they are now. If it is admitted that money is an altogether unreliable standard of value, and the great fall which has taken place in it during the last ten years should warn us what is likely to take place in the future, I have myself little or no doubt that 50 years hence, if peace and prosperity continue, the purchasing power of money will be less than half what it is now,—not in consequence of large importations of bullion or coin, as some suppose, (though this measure will necessarily be resorted to, from time to time, to restore equilibrium,) but in consequence of the increased producing power of the country, which I believe to be the sole measure of the relative value of money in different countries; and should it then prove the fact that the demand assessed upon land represents but half the real value it did when first fixed, we may, I think, feel assured, judging from past experience, that it will be a matter of the utmost difficulty to find other sources from whence the enormous deficits can be supplied, and the effort to realize it will be attended with exceeding danger. If, however, in making our assessments, instead of using a cash standard, we were to employ some other standard, supplying a more correct increase of value, I should be entirely in favour of permanency of settlement wherever cultivation shall have attained to the required proportions. The value of labour and the price of corn are, I believe, accepted by political economists as the two most correct and permanent standards of value which are readily available; and of these the cash is, in my opinion, the most convenient. If then after a money appointment has been fixed, its equivalent in corn collected at the average of (say) five years preceding were determined and recorded, on the understanding that it would be liable to revision at intervals of 10 years or 20 years, or such period as might be preferred, according to the average price of corn during the years preceding the time of each revision, and such revised jumma were on such occasion substituted for that previously in force,—the Government would be thus secured from the loss which would otherwise result from a fall in the value of money while the agricultural population would be relieved, almost as effectually as by a permanent [illegible] the annoyance and loss which inevitably result to them from the detailed enquiry now necessitated by each recurring revision of settlement.

From this principle of permanency, however, I would, for the present at least, exclude all that relates to irrigation and would fix the permanent assessment at "Barani" rates only. I believe the true theory of the irrigation demand in India to be, that Government is entitled to a seignorage on all water used for irrigation, wherever that water yields a value in excess of the profits of capital expended upon it, whether the water be taken from above the surface or below it. This theory applies alike, in my opinion, to irrigation from rivers, canals, reservoirs, or wells. It has been practically enforced in all ages in Eastern lands, and unless it continue to be enforced for the future, not only will Government lose vast sums to which it is by immemorial usage entitled, but great relative injustice will be done to those now paying irrigated rates, unless these be remitted, a measure which would obviously involve enormous loss.

The ascertainment of the amount of this irrigation demand is fortunately not necessarily attended with the same minute and vexatious inquisition involved in the ascertainment of the ordinary assets of land. As regards rivers, canals, and reservoirs, it is now effected yearly by well-known processes—which processes will doubtless become simplified as our experience increases; and as regards wells, in all the settlements, made by Mr. Prinsep, the assessable value of a well in each homogeneous circle has been recorded, and it is proposed that this lump sum be in future levied from each well in use, without any detailed reference to the area or the crops that may be irrigated from it in each year. All then, that will be necessary, in order to determine the well irrigation demand will be to ascertain the number of wells in use in the village or other assessment circle—a matter which it will be at all times easy to ascertain with little or no chance of error.

The only further remark I have to make in connexion with the subject is, that the irrigation rates, of whatever kind, should undergo the same periodical revision, with reference to the average value of corn as has been above suggested for the "Barani" assessment, and as is still, I believe, the practice in Great Britain in relation to tithes.—*Indian Economist.*

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations met at Poona at noon on Monday, the 19th inst., in the handsome new Council Hall, when there were present—The Right Hon. Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., G.S.I., Governor of Bombay, presiding; His Excellency the Hon. Lieut. General Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.; the Hon. S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. the Acting Advocate General (Mr. Scoble), the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Venayekrao Appasahib of Koorundwar, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and the Hon. G. M. Stewart.

The following gentlemen took the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty:—

The Honourable the Acting Advocate General.
The Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E.
The Honourable Munguldass Nuthoobhoy.
The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.
The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
The Honourable Venayekrao Appasahib of Koorundwar.
The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
The Honourable G. M. Stewart.

The following papers were presented to the Council:—

1. Report of the Select Committee on the "Bill to enable Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to assign part of the Municipal Fund to Educational and other public purposes."

2. Report of the Select Committee on the "Bill to enable the Government of Bombay to prescribe the official seals of the Magistrates."

3. Report of the Select Committee on the "Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay."

4. Letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, No. 50, dated 12th April 1870, stating that the Justices of the Peace passed a Resolution to the effect that Bill No. 1 of 1870 as amended by the Select Committee has the approval of the Bench.

5. Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 1254, dated 30th May 1870, forwarding copy of a letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, suggesting the omission of all mention of the Elphinstone Circle Debt in the 15 Lacs Loan Bill now before the Council, the same having been paid off.

THE COTTON BILL.

6. Letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, stating that for the reasons stated His Excellency the Governor-General declines to assent to the Cotton Bill. The letter was as follows:—

No. 249.

"GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

"To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated Simla, the 16th May 1870.

"SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 221, dated 3rd December last, enclosing for the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General the Bill No. IV. of 1869 (for the Prevention of the Adulteration of Cotton), I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency has, with great reluctance, come to the conclusion that it is his duty to withhold his assent from the bill.

"2. His Excellency has given to the bill his most anxious consideration. He has postponed his decision for a very long time, in order that he might avail himself of every opportunity of gaining full information upon all the branches of the subject, and of ascertaining the opinion of those most interested in cultivating and trading in cotton.

"3.—The reasons which have caused His Excellency to withhold his assent are as follows:—

"4.—As far as he is able to ascertain, it does not appear to him that the proposed legislation has been proved to be necessary.

"5.—The object of the Government is to encourage to the utmost the improvement and development of the cultivation of cotton, but His Excellency is of opinion that the restrictions imposed by the bill might have the effect of discouraging the natives of this country from extending their efforts in this direction.

"6.—The increase of the practice of full-pressing cotton for exportation must tend to limit to a great extent the possibility of adulterating exported cotton. If the proprietor of each cotton press would impress his name upon every bale passing through his hands, this would, in His Excellency's opinion, be a sufficient safeguard against fraudulent adulteration.

"7.—The section 31 which imposes a duty on cotton exported from any place in the Bombay Presidency is objectionable, not because it purports to create a fund for working the Act and improving the cultivation of cotton, but because it imposes on the exporting Native States a duty for which they receive no return, and because it imposes on the Central Provinces, the Berars, the Nizam's Territories, and Mysore, a duty for which they would receive in return sums fixed without reference to the amounts which they would respectively contribute to the general [illegible]

"8.—The [illegible] native point of view.

"9.—Sections 2 and 3 make it penal to mix or to pack, in a package weighing more than eighty-four pounds, cotton of different varieties or the growth of different seasons, although without any fraudulent or dishonest intention. They thus make crimes of acts innocent in themselves, and do not even permit persons accused of them to prove the absence in their case of any fraudulent intent.

"10.—Section 12 renders it penal to offer for packing, in a half pressed bale, cotton so mixed, and section 13 makes it an offence to press such cotton at a half press. But under section 18, the same cotton may be taken to a full press, may be pressed there and stamped, and become a valuable and mercantile article. It is obviously inexpedient to place on the Indian Statue Book an Act containing such an anomaly.

"11.—Sections 16 to 19 place on the licensees of presses obligations which would, especially during the cotton season, be found extremely vexatious. Nothing, I am directed to observe, appears in the papers connected with the bill to justify such interference with private property.

"12.—Sections 21 and 23 have been objected to as giving excessive power to the officers of the cotton department. His Excellency is inclined to concur in this objection. And the special cotton police, which section 24 proposes to create, would, in His Excellency's opinion be sure to be abused.

"13.—Section 28 renders it penal for any person to fraudulently persuade the possessor of a saw gin that he is authorized to repair such gin. No reason can be given for this provision which would not equally justify the extension of criminal law to other falsehoods. The Penal Code has fixed the general limits of the Criminal law, and His Excellency does not think that those limits should be extended except for very grave reasons.

"14.—Section 35 provides that all offences against the Act may be tried, and that all fines under its provisions may be adjudicated, by Subordinate Magistrates of the first class. It is not clear whether this provision is not intended to confer upon such officers criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. If so, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency is advised that there are grave doubts as to the competence of a local legislature to enact any such provision.

"15.—Lastly, I am to remark that the official reports of the debates on this bill which took place in the Bombay Legislative Council, have only recently reached the Government of India; and I am to request that in future your Government will invariably send up with bills submitted for the assent of the Governor-General, the whole of the official report of the debates that have taken place upon them.—I have, &c.,

"(Signed) WHITLEY STOKES,
"Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations."

His Excellency the President said—Before I put the question in the usual form, there are one or two observations that I wish to make regarding the letter which the Secretary has just read. I am very sensible that nothing would be more unbecoming than that any controversy should now be originated in this Council with reference to the decision at which His Excellency the Viceroy has arrived; but His Excellency suggests to this Government and to this Council a particular legislation which he says would be a sufficient safeguard against fraudulent adulteration of cotton, and I think it only just that [illegible] large community both here and England [illegible] an interest in this question should understand why this Government cannot now originate [illegible] legislation as His Excellency proposes. His Excellency says in the first place that "it does not appear to him that the proposed legislation has been proved to be necessary." He then goes on to say, "If the proprietor of each cotton press would impress his name upon every bale passing through his hands, this would be a sufficient safeguard against fraudulent adulteration." As regards the necessity of the proposed legislation, I can only say that since it has been known that His Excellency has thought it his duty to negative this bill, scarcely a mail has arrived from England that has not brought urgent representations on behalf of the Cotton Supply Association and others interested in the question as to the necessity for some legislation, and praying that early steps should be taken to have a new bill presented to the Council with the view of preventing fraudulent adulteration of cotton, of which they one and all complain. It is therefore necessary that they should understand why it is that a measure which, according to His Excellency's opinion, would be a sufficient guarantee against fraudulent adulteration is not adopted by us without hesitation. The reason is that the provision which His Excellency suggests we should now enact has been law in this Presidency for the last seven years, and has been found to be utterly insufficient to suppress the adulteration which His Excellency himself would, it appears, be glad to prevent. And I must confess I think His Excellency has great reason to complain of his legal advisers that this should have happened—that when this Council sends up to His Excellency a bill amending the existing law, they should not have taken the pains to inform His Excellency as to what the existing law really is. With the motives of policy which it belongs specially to the Viceroy to consider, I do not presume to interfere. I accept them without hesitation, however much I may differ from them. But as to the legal considerations, as to which His Excellency must be mainly dependent on others, the case is different, and I am constrained to point out that the only recommendation which His Excellency has been advised to make as a means of stopping fraudulent adulteration is that which has been law in this Presidency under the existing Act and by prior regulations for a very considerable number of years. As to some of the other paragraphs, His Excellency evidently has not been informed as to what the existing law is. In the 7th paragraph His Excellency says—"The section 31, which imposes a duty on cotton exported from any place in the Bombay Presidency, is objectionable." Well, as everybody round this table knows that is the existing law, and the bill we sent up to His Excellency in no way, in no shape or form whatever, altered the law as regards the imposition of the duty, though it affected the disposal of the fund thereby raised. Again, in the 12th paragraph His Excellency says that "the special cotton police, which section 24 proposes to create, would in His Excellency's opinion be sure to be abused." But the special cotton police exists now, and has existed for years, without abuse and without complaint. As I have said, nothing would be more improper than that I should enter into a controversy, although this letter bristles with points which I could take up were I inclined to argue the matter; but I have thought it desirable that the very influential classes in England who urged that a bill should be brought in to prevent adulteration, and who will observe that legislation in a particular form is recommended to us by the Viceroy, should understand why it is that we are precluded from adopting the advice which His Excellency has now given us.

On motion put, the letter was laid on the table.

The bills and orders of the day were then proceeded with.

Bill No. 1 of 1870.

The Honourable the Advocate General moved that Bill No. 1 of 1870—a "bill to enable Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay to assign part of the Municipal Fund to educational and other public purposes"—as amended by select committee, be read a second time. That having been done, the bill was then considered in detail, without any alteration or amendment being thought necessary.

MAGISTRATES' SEALS.

The Honourable Mr. Tucker moved the second reading of Bill No. 2 of 1870, a "bill to enable the Government of Bombay to prescribe the official seals of the magistrates."

The bill was read a second time, and considered in detail, but no alteration was made.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN.

The Honourable the Advocate General moved the second reading of Bill No. 3 of 1870, a "bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay."

The bill was read a second time and then considered in detail.

Sections 1, 2, and 3 were passed without amendment. Section 4 was omitted, the money referred to by that section having been paid.

In section 5, after the words "Chief Secretary to Government" in the eighth line, the words "or other officer acting in that capacity" were inserted, in case it should happen that the Chief Secretary to Government might be absent from Bombay at the time.

The words "in the *Government Gazette*" were inserted after the word "publish" in the 4th line of section 6.

In section 7, the last few lines commencing with the words "or on account of the money, &c.," were omitted.

REPEAL OF THE MUNICIPAL CERTIFICATE TAX.

The Honourable Mr. Mansfield moved the first reading of bill No. 4 of 1870, a "bill for the repeal of (Bombay) Act No. 2 of 1869," which was a bill sanctioning the levy by the Bombay Municipality of a certificate tax. Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, had (the honourable member remarked) brought the municipal finances of Bombay to such an excellent condition that the Municipal Certificate Tax had been rendered unnecessary, and it was for that reason that he moved that the Act authorising the levy of that tax should be repealed.

The bill was read a first time.

The standing orders having been suspended, the bill was then read a second time, considered in detail without any alteration being made, read a third time and passed.

BILL FOR THE LEVY OF FEES ON GOVERNMENT LANDING PLACES.

The Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy moved the introduction and publication of Bill No. 5 of 1870, a "bill for the levy of landing and shipping fees at Government bunders, wharves, landing-places, and [illegible] that of Bombay." [illegible] in the interest of the trade of the port and to prevent any monopoly by private companies on an extensive portion of the foreshore. It was proposed to make over the management of this property and the foreshore belonging to Government to a trust or suitably constituted body which would have power to raise fees for the payment of establishment and maintenance of works, and also for the payment of the interest on the capital which might have to be expended for the requirements of the property or the improvement of it. It was also proposed so to raise fees that in the course of time the capital debt might be extinguished and the trade of the port might be entirely free. A measure would soon be placed before His Excellency's Government with that view, and meantime in anticipation of the larger measure it was expedient to pass this preliminary measure so as to remove a doubt which appeared to exist as to whether Government could now legally levy shipping and landing fees on the bunders. He now moved that this bill be introduced and published.

The motion was carried.

The following is a copy of the bill with the statement of objects and reasons:—

Bill No. 5 of 1870.

"A Bill for the levy of Fees on the use of the Government Bunders, Wharves, Landing Places, and Piers in the island of Bombay.

"Whereas it is expedient to provide for the levy of fees on the use of the Government bunders, wharves, landing places, and piers in the island of Bombay, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

"1.—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time, by order published in the *Government Gazette*, to fix and determine the limits of any Government bunder, wharf, landing place, or pier in the island of Bombay, and also to fix and determine the fees to be levied for landing or shipping, or for wharfage, cranage, storage, and demurrage of goods, or for permission for vessels or boats to approach or be alongside, or for persons or animals or vehicles entering upon, or plying for hire, embarking or disembarking from vessels or boats of any kind, or transacting business of any kind at or on any Government bunder, wharf, landing place, or pier in the island of Bombay.

"2.—The Governor in Council shall appoint such officers as he may deem proper to levy the fees fixed and determined on from time to time, and to perform all other duties in connection therewith imposed under this Act, and the rules issued thereunder.

"3.—The fees leviable under this Act shall be payable on demand, and it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to make and issue rules for the mode of levying the said fees, and for regulating the duties and proceedings of the officers appointed under this Act, and from time to time, to add, to alter, or revoke such rules, or any of them, provided that no rule so made shall be inconsistent with any provision of this Act, or of any other law for the time being in force, and that all rules made under this section shall be published in the *Government Gazette*.

"4.—No suit, action, or proceeding shall be commenced against any officer appointed and acting under the powers of this Act, and the rules issued thereunder for anything done in pursuance of the said Act or rules, unless a month's previous notice in writing of the intended suit, action, or proceeding and of the cause thereof shall have been given; and after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of suit, action, or proceeding, no suit, action or proceeding shall be brought or prosecuted against any officer so appointed and acting as aforesaid.

"5.—This Act shall come into operation on such day as Government shall fix by notification in the *Government Gazette*."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.—The object of the bill is to enable Government legally to levy fees for the use of wharves, piers, and other places constructed or suitable for the landing and shipping of goods and which are the property of the State.

The reason which renders the bill necessary is that there is some doubt whether Government as regards their own wharves, piers, landing places, &c., have the same power to charge fees and dues as private persons have, for the use of similar conveniences on their own property.

THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPAL BILL WITHDRAWN.

The Honourable Mr. Mansfield moved for leave to withdraw the Kurrachee Municipal Bill, one reason being that the bill was unsuitable, and also because another municipal bill referring to Indian municipalities throughout the mofussil was now before the Executive Government, and would probably soon be presented to this Council, which would render a separate Kurrachee Municipal Bill unnecessary. Leave was given and the bill withdrawn accordingly.

His Excellency the President adjourned the Council at half-past one o'clock.

THE Council met again at Poona on Monday, when there were present—The Right Hon. Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., G.S.I., Governor of Bombay, presiding; His Excellency the Hon. Lieut.-General Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.; the Hon. S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. the Acting Advocate General (Mr. Scoble), the Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Venayekrao Appasahib of Koorundwar, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, and the Hon. G. M. Stewart.

On the sitting of the Council the bills and orders of the day were at once proceeded with.

BILL NO. 1 OF 1870 PASSED.

The Hon. the Advocate General moved the third reading of Bill No. 1 of 1870, a bill to enable the Bombay Justices of the Peace to assign part of the municipal fund to educational and other public purposes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy said—Sir, Before the bill is read a third time and passed, I beg to propose the insertion of the words—"Established for the benefit of the general community" between the words "school" and "within," in line 10 of [illegible] 1 of this bill. I should have given timely notice of [illegible] amendment, but the list of business having reached me only on Saturday last there was no time to give the required notice. As, however, the proposed amendment does not affect the principle of the bill, it may be considered by the Council, if your Excellency will be pleased to decide so, under section 28 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of this Council.

His Excellency the President having signified that Mr. Byramjee might proceed, the hon'ble member continued—I feel very thankful to your Excellency for permitting me to submit my amendment for the consideration of this Council. I have to say but a few words to illustrate the object of the amendment. The municipal fund is raised from the general community of Bombay, and it is nothing but fair and just that it should be appropriated for the weal of the general public, including all castes and creeds. To be more precise, I may mention that no money should be spent upon any charitable institution wherein the interest of any one particular class of the general public is concerned. For instance, there would be no objection in voting a sum of money for a dispensary where medicine would be indiscriminately served out to Christians, Hindoos, Parsees, Mahomedans, Jews, &c. But it would, in my humble opinion, be certainly objectionable if a sum be voted to a school where the children of any one particular sect are educated. With this explanation I beg to propose that the words "established for the benefit of the general community" be inserted between the words "school" and "within," in line 10, section 1 of this bill.

The Hon. the Advocate General said that before the question was put he wished to make one observation. He fully appreciated the motives of his hon. friend Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy in presenting this amendment, but he thought that in his anxiety to render the municipal funds available only for general purposes Mr. Byramjee might in reality cause an object to be effected, which he did not think that gentleman would consider altogether desirable. His (the Advocate General's) principal objection to the introduction of the words now proposed was this,—take the case of an hospital, which would probably be one of the first cases to be considered should this Act become law. Goculdas Tejpal, a wealthy Bombay merchant, died not very long ago and left Rs. 1,50,000 to be expended upon the construction of an hospital for the native community. That hospital would contain no accommodation whatever, nor was it designed, so far as he was aware, for the reception of, European patients; and as no funds had been provided by Goculdas Tejpal for the maintenance of this hospital, it would, in his opinion, be very undesirable if, when the question came before the Justices whether they should vote a sum of money annually to this institution they should be met with this objection that the hospital was not established for the benefit of the general community, and that therefore the Municipality, though disposed to make a grant of a sum of money towards that hospital, should by reason of the amendment just proposed by his honourable friend be prevented from doing so. He would therefore vote against the introduction of these words, as tending to limit the Justices in an unsatisfactory manner. And surely when the claim of any particular hospital, dispensary, or school came before the Justices they might be left to themselves to determine whether the character of the institution was such as to warrant their voting public funds towards its support.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy said the Hon. the Advocate General had anticipated him in what he had intended to say, and he would therefore not occupy the time of the Council further than to remark that he quite agreed with every word which the Advocate General had spoken. This bill was referred to a select committee, of which he had the honour to be a member, and the very point mentioned by the Advocate General [illegible] him when the bill was considered in committee they would [illegible] the present time in Bombay the hospitals prevent the Justices [illegible] and the European or native hospitals. He therefore quite agreed with the learned Advocate General.

The Hon. Appasahib of Koorundwar supported Mr. Byramjee's amendment.

On the question being put to the vote, whether the words proposed by Mr. Byramjee should be inserted, eight hon. members voted against and two for their insertion, so that the motion was lost.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE MAGISTRATES' SEALS BILL PASSED.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Tucker, Bill No. 2 of 1870,—a bill to enable the Government of Bombay to prescribe the official seals of the Magistrates—was read a third time and passed.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL PASSED.

On the motion of the Hon. the Advocate General, Bill No. 3 of 1870—a bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay—was read a third time and passed.

BILL FOR THE LEVY OF FEES ON GOVERNMENT LANDING PLACES.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy moved the first reading of Bill No. 5 of 1870—a bill for the levy of fees on the use of the Government bunders, wharves, landing places, and piers in the island of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy said he had nothing to say at this stage of the bill.

The bill was then read a first time, after which the Hon. Colonel Kennedy moved that this bill be referred to a select committee, composed of the Hon. Mr. Mansfield, the Hon. the Advocate General, the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, the Hon. Mr. G. M. Stewart, and the Mover.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy said he would be very willing to serve on the committee, but he was afraid ill health might render it necessary that he should leave Poona, and he would therefore ask that some one else might be appointed instead of him.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee having been suggested, his name was added to the committee in place of that of Mr. Munguldas, and the bill was referred to the committee.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy moved that the committee should report at next meeting of Council.

The Hon. Mr. Stewart said that if the committee had only seven days to prepare their report it would make their deliberations very hurried. In his opinion the committee ought to have a fortnight.

It was then agreed that the committee should report within fourteen days.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Tucker it was agreed that the report of the committee should be translated into the Guzeratti and Mahratti languages.

His Excellency the President then adjourned the Council.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 12th Sept., to Saturday, 24th September 1870

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	3,856	14	0
House Rate	25,486	0	2
Municipal Certificate Tax	20	0	0
Police Rate	10,590	2	3
Lighting do.	10,552	1	1
Water do.	8,760	5	5
Halalcore Cess	10,801	1	10
Market Fees	3,283	10	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licen es, &c.	943	5	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,586	1	1
Fines and Penalties	612	6	4
Town Duties	17,026	15	5
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	3,700	0	0
Total Rs.	97,218	14	7

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE.—27TH SEPT., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 25th Sept., 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 39 hours 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 26th Sept., 1-12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 58 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 26th to 9 P.M. of 27th Sept., is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	2	11	0	10
,,	Calcutta	2	26	0	10
,,	Madras	1	4	0	13
,,	Galle	7	46	2	50

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BOMBAY.

MATHERAN.—The fall of rain at Matheran till the 15th September was 299 inches and 94 cents.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday a Hindoo labourer employed in Mr. Robinson's workshop at Byculla had two of his fingers cut off by the machinery. He was soon taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—On Monday Mr. Nana Morojee committed George King, a cook, to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing a silver watch, a currency note for ten rupees, and ten rupees in cash, the property of Mr. [illegible] Winter.

[illegible]FALL AT VEHAR AND TOOLSEE up to 24th Sept 1870:—

	Toolsee.	Vehar.	
Up to 27th August	34·66	29·45	previously published
27th Aug. to 24th Sept.	3·39	2·33	
[illegible]	38·05	31·78	
		6·27	in favour of Toolsee.
		38·05	

31·78 : 6·27 :: 100 : 20 PER CENT.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

WE understand that the statue of the Queen arrived here last week, and will be placed in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

POLICE CASES.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, four seamen of the British ship Maria Hay were sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment for refusal of duty.

ALIMONY.—At the Fort Police Court on Monday, before the Chief Magistrate, a Hindoo named Gopall Dyal was charged by his wife with refusing to maintain her. The Magistrate ordered the defendant to pay fifteen rupees as costs and fifteen rupees per month for the maintenance of the complainant.

A WARNING TO GRAIN DEALERS.—Kurrumsee Hurjee, Gunput Ookara, Jugjeevun Hunsraj, Gunsee Balum, and Nansey Moorjee, grain dealers, were yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Smith with having in their possession, without lawful or satisfactory excuse, false measures of capacity, they being retail dealers. They were each fined by the Chief Magistrate in the sum of Rs. 50.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Pandoorung Wistnoo was charged before Mr. Connon with giving a wrong description of certain goods brought by him to the Boree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, for transmission by rail to Jullundur, on the 26th inst., with intent to defraud the company. He admitted the offence, and was fined Rs. 20.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Delhi, Captain C. Wilkinson, will sail this morning for China, &c., with 1,609 chests of Malwa opium, 758 bales of cotton, and 39¾ cwts. of teeth.

THE s.s. ASIA, Captain J. Patterson, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Mangalore—Captain Thomas. For Vingorla—Mrs. J. C. Anding and child, Mr. Buyers, Mr. Hopkins, and four deck passengers. For Calicut or Beypore—Mrs. Fraser Tytten, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Sankey, Mr. G. R. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and five children, Mr. P. J. Duft, Mr. Elder, and four deck passengers. For Carwar—Mr. J. E. Leith. For Colombo—Mrs. Leibschwager and two children, and Mr. Vanderstratten. For Cannanore—Two native deck passengers.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions for 1870 closed on Saturday last, having occupied thirteen days, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Green. Thirty-five prisoners, implicated in twenty-three cases, had been committed for trial. Twenty-three of them were Hindoos, six Mahomedans, four Europeans, and two Indo-Britons. The cases for trial were thus classified:—Six of theft, four of house-breaking, two of cheating, two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, one of breaking open Post Office letters, one of mischief, one of attempting to commit rape, one of dishonestly retaining property, one of criminal intimidation, one of fabricating counterfeit coin, one of using as genuine a forged currency note, one of cheating by personation, and one of breach of trust. Of the thirty prisoners, nine were acquitted and 26 convicted. The sentences were 1 for four years, 8 for three years, 1 for two years, 1 for eighteen months, 8 for one year, 2 for nine months, 4 for six months, and 1 for two months.

A CASE OF DACOITY.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court on the 8th instant, Mr. Justice Gibbs and Mr. Justice Melvill disposed of a case of dacoity committed at Broach. The prisoners in the case were Gumanya Saturvyo, Bhaijee Kudwa, Jinia Punia of Chuniad and Jinia Punia of Wadia, who were committed for trial by Mr. Wilson, full-power magistrate in the Broach District, and were charged before Mr. George Ayerst, Acting Assistant Session Judge of Broach, under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, with dacoity, in having (in company with Bechur Balu) attacked the complainants Allee Issa and Natha Issub with staves and an axe, and taken from them property of the value of fifteen rupees at Koti, in talooka Ahmode.

The Assistant Judge, in giving judgment, said—The principal evidence in this case is that of an accomplice. The evidence of an accomplice taken by itself is of course weak and unsatisfactory, but if properly corroborated, it may be held to be good proof. In this case the evidence of Bechuria is corroborated in the case of the first three prisoners. The first two themselves made admissions before the Mamlutdar, which correspond to the statements made by Bechuria. The third prisoner was distinctly recognised by the first witness, and the statement regarding the axe is the same in both instances. Property belonging to the first witness was also found on him. The statement of Bechuria being found to be true regarding the first three prisoners, I see no reason for rejecting it as regards the fourth. I pass a heavy sentence on the prisoners, as the crime seems a grave one, although the amount of property stolen happened to be very small. The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the prisoners guilty and sentenced them each to be rigorously imprisoned for seven years

Mr. W. H. Newnham, Acting Session Judge of Surat, to whom the sentences were sent up for confirmation, remarked on the case:—No appeal has been made by any of the prisoners. The assessors agreed with the Assistant Session Judge in finding all these men guilty. With regard to the first three of them, there is no reason for doubt. The only question is about the fourth, Jinia the second. The evidence against him is that of the approver Bechuria. The Assistant Session Judge, however, explains that he has relied on this evidence because it was found to be borne out as regards the first three prisoners by corroborative evidence, and this being the case it cannot be said to be uncorroborated as a whole although there is no confirmation of what Bechuria says involving Jinia the second. As the assessors agreed in considering the charge proved against him, and moreover as Jinia has not up to this time appealed against the conviction, I see no sufficient reason for doubting its justice. The sentence passed is not at all too severe. I concur in the convictions and confirm the sentences.

On the above conviction and sentences the prisoners appealed to the High Court.

The High Court delivered the following judgment:—There is no evidence corroborative of the statement of the approver in regard to Jinia, the fourth prisoner, inhabitant of Wadia. The conviction and sentence on him are reversed (6 Bombay High Court Reports, Cr. c. 57.) Looking to the conflicting statements made by Gumanya, first prisoner, before the subordinate magistrate, the Court cannot believe that the confession of that prisoner was voluntarily made. There [illegible] the strongest reason apparently on the face of the proceedings for considering that this prisoner, having at first refused to confess, was forced by the police into making a confession. The suspicions of the subordinate magistrate (witness No. 6) ought to have been and must have been aroused, and it is difficult to understand how he could dispose that he was satisfied that the prisoner was a free agent. . . . . . There is no evidence against Gumanya, first prisoner, confirmatory of the approver's evidence except the confession before the subordinate magistrate which the Court cannot accept as voluntarily made. The conviction and sentence on him are, therefore, reversed. For the same reason the conviction and sentence on Baijee, second prisoner, are reversed, for the Court being satisfied that the first prisoner, Gumanya, acted under compulsion by the police cannot feel satisfied that Baijee was a free agent. The conviction and sentence against Jinia, third prisoner, inhabitant of the Gaekwar's territory, are confirmed. He is identified by the prosecutor, and stolen property was found in his possession. The admissions of the first and second prisoners ought to have been translated. The Assistant Session Judge should invariably describe prisoners by names as well as numbers.

A BOMBAY "TIME-BARGAIN" CASE.

IN the Court of Small Causes on Monday, Judge O'Leary disposed of an action for difference on the price of shares, in which the defence was raised that the transaction had been a time-bargain. The suit was brought by Mr. Shapoorjee Hormusjee against Mr. Joshua Brooks to recover a balance of Rs. 840.

Mr. Abraham appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Chalk (of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk) for the defendant.

Mr. Abraham explained that the action was to recover the difference on the price of five shares of the Colaba Land Company, Limited, purchased by his client from the defendant. The price agreed on was Rs. 1,555. His client sold two to Rustomjee Pestonjee at the increased rate of Rs. 1,710, agreed to sell one—for the share was never actually passed, it was one of those commercial transactions that took place in the bazaar—to Rustomjee Cooverjee, and the two remaining shares to Pestonjee Rustomjee, all at Rs. 1,710. The first man, Rustomjee Pestonjee, when asked for the money stated that he had again sold the shares to Mr. Brooks the defendant, and referred the plaintiff back to him for the difference on the price. The same was the case with the second man to whom one was sold. His client then called upon the defendant to settle the transaction, and he refused. Thereupon the plaintiff made enquiry respecting the two remaining shares, and understood that they had been sold by Mr. Brooks himself in the bazaar at the respective prices of Rs. 1,712 and Rs. 1,714. If these figures were taken down they would be found to show the difference on the price now sued for, Rs. 781. There is Rs. 10 allowed for the transfer fees on the last two shares which the plaintiff could not get rid of; and interest was claimed on the amount. The transaction, Mr. Abraham concluded, took place on the 9th July 1869.

Mr. Chalk said the defence he was instructed to raise was that the transaction was a time-bargain. At the time when the shares were alleged to have been sold there had been considerable speculation in Colabas. His Honor might be aware from other cases before him that there was an attempt on the part of some brokers in Bombay to enhance the value of these shares; certain it was that a great deal of speculation in Colabas took place about that time. His client, who was a broker, agreed to sell shares to the plaintiff in July last, and he was instructed that it was no part of the agreement between them that the shares should be delivered—that it was to be purely a speculative transaction, and that at the end of the month on which the contract was entered into, the account should be adjusted and the difference should be paid by the person against whom it fell. In the course of that month his client also agreed to buy back from the plaintiff the same five shares;—no numbers of the shares were specified, nor were any transfer deeds prepared. The transaction would appear on the face of it to be purely what he had represented, and His Honor would have observed that the action was not to recover damages for breach of contract, but the difference on the price of the shares.

Mr. Abraham remarked that he had taken it as a simple question whether there had been a contract or a time-bargain. He had stated one point which he thought should be taken as applicable to the whole case—that two transfer deeds were handed to his client—and if such a defence was to be raised, he should ask that it should be held to apply to the whole case. The plaintiff said, then, that there was a contract to sell five shares and that two transfer deeds had been handed over to him; and therefore he submitted that the defence of a time-bargain could not stand because the documents clearly pointed to a transfer of the shares, even though the numbers were not mentioned on them.

The Judge here remarked that at present he had nothing to show him the nature of the contract, no writing, nor anything else.

Mr. Abraham—The document passing would clearly show that it was a *bona fide* transaction.

The Judge—Oh! I have heard it sworn in this Court that all transactions in Bombay are *bona fide*.

Mr. Abraham—That is a point that I submit will take this case out of the ordinary rule.

The Judge—I don't think anything will take it out of the rule. Parties will pretend to sell *bona fide* and execute documents of any description, but the question remains behind—what was the bargain?

Mr. Chalk remarked that he knew nothing of the blank deed that had been referred to.

Mr. Abraham remarked that the deeds would be produced. Mr. Chalk, he said, had stated that the contract was to be carried out in the ordinary way as to these contracts, and that at the end of the month there should be a settlement between the parties and the balance found due on either side paid over. He (Mr. Abraham) was instructed, however, that the account was to be settled on the 20th July—eleven days only after the contract—and this showed another ground on which his client had not put the case down as an ordinary speculating transaction.

The Judge—These are all strong points of your case, but I do not think any of them will preclude the taking of evidence in the case.

Mr. Abraham—It is not like taking over shares and holding them until better days—but here, as I have said, we are ready to prove we actually re-sold them and demanded payment in one case, and that the very man who held the transfer deeds refused to take them.

The Judge—I do not know what you propose I should do.

Mr. Abraham—Of course it would be useless for me to occupy the time of the Court—I need only prove the sale and the difference of price.

The Judge—It will rest with the defendant to prove that it was a gambling transaction. All the circumstances you mention are important to your evidence to show that it was not so.

Mr. Abraham—That is my case, and I shall have to leave it before the Court as such.

The Judge—It is the defendant that holds that the transaction was a gambling one, and I suppose it is for him to give evidence now.

Mr. Chalk then called the plaintiff,

Shapoorjee Hormusjee, who deposed—I am a bill collector in the employment of Manockjee Dinshaw Petit. I have several times dealt in shares as a principal. I have seen Mr. Brooks in the bazaar for two or three years, and know him to be a good man and acquainted with Goozerathee. The first transaction I had with him was on 9th July 1869. I went to the bazaar then and asked of the people there for five shares in the Colaba Company at that time. Mr. Brooks was selling shares in this very company, and I asked him to sell me five shares at Rs. 1,555, which was the bazaar price, to which he agreed. I am in very good circumstances. I was to purchase those shares and mortgage them and pay the money. I did not pay anything to Mr. Brooks. I had at that time Rs. 3,500 in my house, but various people had other moneys of mine. That was margin money on shares. I could have got money to pay the Colaba shares by selling other shares; in fact I sold Back Bay shares to Premchund Roychund. I could have raised Rs. 1,200 on ornaments in five minutes.

Several questions were here put by Mr. Chalk to the plaintiff as to the amount of ready money which he had at his command at the time of the transaction, but he would give no reply, only remarking that he thought these were private affairs and that Mr. Chalk had no business to pry into them. He immediately answered the question, however, on being told by the Judge that he must do so, and that he would be fined if he kept them waiting much longer.

Witness—There was no other cash. I had made at previous arrangement for a loan on the five shares which I wanted to purchase. I had asked Peroshaw Merwanjee and Pestonjee Sucklajee if they would lend me money on Colaba shares, and they said they would lend me up to Rs. 1,400. I agreed to borrow Rs. 1,000 and pay interest. I had two other Colaba shares which I sold to Byramjee Jejeebhoy. I had mentioned five as the number of the shares I was to purchase. Mr. Brooks said he would give me the shares, and on the 9th he said he would give me the transfer paper on the 15th July. Mr. Brooks is a broker and also a principal. He mortgages shares on his own account. I did not ask the numbers of the shares, nor whether he was dealing as broker or principal. I asked whether he would sell me five shares, and he said he would. It takes two days to complete a bona fide transaction, even if the parties know each other. It may be done in less time. If Mr. Brooks had asked me to sign there and then, I would have done it. The money was to be paid on the 20th, or three or four days after the transfer was given. Rs. 1,555 was the credit rate in the bazaar on 9th July, the cash price was Rs. 1,535 or Rs. 1,540, and I agreed to give the former as I was to get the transfers three or four days before I paid. I made no entry, Mr. Brooks did. I went to him on the 15th, and he said he would give me the transfer deed on the following day. Colabas had gone up; if they had gone down I would have asked for the deeds. On the 16th I returned and he gave me the transfer deeds. There was only the seller's signature on them. I don't know what it was. At that time the market was high and I sold all. I did not sign the transfer deed Mr. Brooks gave me; I did not pay the money, because the buyer's signature was not given. I had a condition to keep the transfer deeds for a few days without paying the money for them, but the market was high, and on the 16th I sold, without signing the deeds, to three men, all at Rs. 1,710. I sold two to Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Idiot, one to Muncherjee Cowerjee, and two to another party. The first two came to Mr. Brooks and were to pay him the price and he was to give it to me, less the Rs. 1,555. I sold all the five before the 20th. I had sold two in the bazaar and had not got the signature of the buyer, so on the 19th I asked for two duplicates from Mr. Brooks. Mr. Brooks said he would sell them in the market on my account. I said to do so, and he sold them on the 20th, one at Rs. 1,712 and one at Rs. 1,714. I had previously sold them and given over the transfer deeds to Pestonjee Rustomjee, a broker. He did not pay the price nor sign the deed. I have brought no action against him for nonfulfilment of contracts. The price of Colaba continued to rise for some time. I took Rs. 10 from Pestonjee and considered that matter settled. That was for the transfer fee which Mr. Brooks paid. I saw Mr. Brooks again on the 20th and he made up my account. Fifteen days after that I asked for my difference Mr. Brooks was to give me a cheque for Rs. 100, but I would not have that. I first asked him several times, then I sent a registered letter, and then a notice from Mr. Abraham. I then brought an action.

By Mr. Abraham—During the whole time I have had share transactions, I never had a time-bargain. I always purchase either with the intention of keeping the shares till the price rises and I may sell at a profit, or else to borrow money upon them. I never bought a share for the sake of speculation. The price of the share would have been Rs. 7,775. I had Rs. 3,500 in the house, and owing to my credit I could have raised Rs. 4,200 and more within eleven days to pay the whole on the 20th. On the 20th the amount due to me by Mr. Brooks was Rs. 781, and I deducted the Rs. 10 for the transfer given to Pestonjee and paid by him, and left balance of Rs. 771. I never asked any money from those people to whom I sold the shares, as that was arranged with Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Chalk then submitted that the plaintiff had put himself out of Court by his own evidence.

The Judge observed that the only piece of reality seemed to be the payment of the Rs. 10.

Mr. Abraham remarked that there was the settlement of the account and the striking of the balance.

Mr. Chalk drew attention to the fact that the plaintiff, according to his own showing, had been unable to complete the contract; and, that being so, he submitted that there was no case further. He said if there had been such a settlement spoken of, that would be most conclusive proof that the transaction was a time-bargain.

Mr. Brooks was then, at the request of Mr. Abraham, called as a witness, and in reply to Mr. Chalk he deposed—The defendant did not apply to me for five shares of the Colaba Company. I have an entry in my book of a sale of five Colaba shares on 12th July.—Veerjee Pooshram seller to Shapoorjee Hormusjee at Rs. 1,555. The cash rate at that time was Rs. 1,407. There was a good deal of speculation in the market then, and I was ordered by Veerjee Pooshram to sell thirty Colaba shares. I sold them to different parties. Five were sold to plaintiff. I met him in the market and knew he was a clerk in Manockjee Dinshaw Petit's office. The transaction was not to be completed till the end of the month of July. I don't remember whether I agreed to hand over the transfer signed by the seller on or before the 15th July and allow the plaintiff three or four days to pay the money. It is not likely that such an arrangement should have been made. If the shares came back to me, the first purchaser would settle the difference with me. I do not remember the shares coming back to me. I remember the plaintiff coming to settle the difference. I did not receive the purchase money of the five shares. The adjustment of the account would be made up at the end of the month by my metha. No application was made at the time for the payment of the difference. I don't remember selling two shares,—that would be done by my metha. Plaintiff applied to me and on 15th August I offered Rs. 150 in part payment and he declined to receive it. I was an agent in this matter and the principal is now insolvent, so that his circumstances are such that if I pay this money the loss will all fall upon me.

By Mr. Abraham—I have been a witness in a case in this Court against Veerjee Pooshram. I did not give myself out as agent; it is not customary for us to do so.

The Judge—And he says yet that he is personally liable.

Mr. Abraham (to defendant)—Then you consider this a speculating contract?

Defendant—It was so decided by this Court.

Mr. Abraham—Did you not in that action state that you never speculated?

Defendant—I don't think I said so.

Mr. Abraham—Let us have a plain answer. Did you or did you not?

Defendant—I do not remember having said so.

Mr. Abraham—Did you or did you not?

Defendant—I do not remember having said so.

Mr. Abraham—Cannot you try your memory a little better than that? Cannot you give me a certain answer whether you said so or not?

Defendant—I don't remember.

Mr. Chalk—What was the action?

The Judge—It arose out of the thirty shares.

Defendant—I sold the shares for Veerjee Pooshram, and he acknowledged he was the principal.

This being all the case,

The Judge said—If I was right in what I held then, I must be right now. This Joshua Brooks then stated—I was at the time very much surprised at it but it was a matter of opinion—he stated point-blank that there was no such thing as gambling in shares in the market. Well, all I said was that it was gambling. Mr. Brooks states so now, though he did not seem to think it then, and I think this is gambling, and give verdict for the defendant.

Defendant—Your Honor, since then all the European brokers have left the share market.

The Judge—In consequence of what?

Defendant—In consequence of your verdict.

The Judge—Well, I don't think that is of very great importance.

Judgment was then given in favour of the defendant, but his Honor refused to award costs.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A CHILD.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, on the 15th inst., Mr. Justice Gibbs and Mr. Justice Melvill disposed of the case of the Queen vs. Savitri, girl. The accused was about thirteen years of age, and was charged before Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Session Judge of Tanna, with having on or about the 20th June last, in a garden at Nassick, caused the death of an infant. The accused pleaded guilty.

Gunputrao Jabajee said—I know the accused Savitri, who is the wife of my son Jabajee. I had a baby girl, about nine months old, named Yamuna. She is dead I have not seen her for a month or a month and a quarter. I last saw her on a Tuesday, about 3 P.M., before I went out. I returned at 6 P.M. and found my wife crying and the child missing. I gave information to the chief constable of Nassick that night about 9 or 10 o'clock. Savitri had come to us from her own family some seven days before. She was in my house when I last saw her at 3 P.M. When I returned she was not in the house. Four days afterwards I found her in a house near her father's house at Nassick, in the upper storey of a cowshed, concealed in bran. The chief constable and policemen were with me. I went with her and the police to the garden of Raja Bahadoor, and she pointed out a place close to a peepul tree, where were lying the copper anklet and silver neckwire now before the Court. They are those which my child Yamuna used to wear, and wore on the day she was missed. There were also torn pieces of cloth stained with blood. There were also what looked like small entrails, thinner than a quill pen. I saw no bones. I recognise one of the pieces of cloth as part of my child's "angrika." I point out the sleeve. Since her marriage four years ago, Savitri has only lived for a few days at a time in our house and has always run away home. She never quarrelled with me or with my wife. She did not say that she wished to return to her own family. She has always appeared perfectly sane.

The accused, in her examination before the committing magistrate, said—I reside with my husband at my father-in-law's house at Nassick. On the afternoon of the 30th June, my mother-in-law left the child in her house. I and Gunga were there. I took the child, locked the door, and put the key on Gunga's neck. I took a pice worth of opium with me and also took the child towards the Raja Bahadoor's garden. I gave the child the opium and laid it to sleep in a secluded spot. These ornaments were on it, and also some cloth of which these are the pieces. I then went away to another place and stayed there all night. The next day I went to Wadala, about two miles off, for fear I should be seized, because I had given opium to and left the child. On the third day I returned to Nassick and concealed myself in the "bhoosa" (bran), near my parents' house, where on the fourth day I was seized. I showed the spot where I had placed the child. I took her there, gave her opium, and deserted her, that she should die. I did this because my father-in-law ill-treated me.

The Session Judge, giving judgment, said—The accused Savitri, entered in the Magistrate's proceedings as thirteen years of age, but who looks a year older, has pleaded guilty to having murdered the infant daughter of her husband's parents, because they, as she alleges, beat her and troubled her. Notwithstanding the plea of guilty, I have taken evidence in corroboration of the plea. The evidence taken satisfactorily proves that accused was left alone in the house with the baby on the 30th June at about sunset, that afterwards both the accused and the child were missing, that on the fourth day afterwards accused Savitri was found hiding in a cowshed near her parent's house, concealed in some bran, and that she pointed out a spot in a garden, where were found what looked like small intestines and the torn "angrika," or rather two pieces of it, which the child wore on the day she was missed, and a silver ring which she also had on at the time. A copper anklet of the baby's was at a little distance. No bones were found, and the Civil Surgeon has not been able to identify the entrails as being those of a human being. The evidence as to the *corpus delicti* would be too slight to rest on, were it not for the accused's plea and reiterated statement in Court that she dragged and exposed the infant in consequence of ill usage from her father and mother-in-law. I find that the presumptive evidence afforded by the discovery of the torn dress and ornaments, and Savitri's act in pointing them out and her statement here, establish proof of the *corpus delicti*. A child of nine months, exposed on an open ground, would in all probability be devoured by jackals or dogs in a day or two, bones as well as flesh. There is no suggestion that the accused is insane or of weak intellect. She is deposed to be perfectly sane, and appears to be so before the Court. The opium was easily obtained by her, as it is in evidence that there was some in an open box in the house. The quantity said to have been administered was not great, and probably the intention in administering it was rather to quiet the child when taken away than to kill it, death being caused by the abandonment and exposure in the garden. In regard to the sentence to be passed, I look in vain for any extenuating circumstances in the case. The accused by her own showing wilfully caused the infant's death, of her malice in consequence of having been ill-used by the parents of the child. The accused is young, but *malitia supplet ætatem*, I must pass a capital sentence, and leave it for the High Court to decide whether it may not be commuted in consideration of the age of the prisoner.

The High Court, in consideration of the youth of the accused, declined to confirm the sentence of death, and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

CHEATING AND PERJURY.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, Erappa Lingaya laid the following information before Mr. Nana Morojee:—"I am a building contractor. In the month of August 1869, I and my partner Nursoo Balloojee were in want of funds, and requested one Marwary Janoo Naga to advance us money. The Marwary promised to lend it to us, and we executed a *Shah Joge* promissory note for Rs. 1,000 on the 27th August 1869. Two days before the note was passed, Janoo Naga paid us Rs. 100, and at the time of the execution of the note Rs. 300 were paid to us; and the Marwary gave us an acknowledgment for Rs. 100, crediting Rs. 400 therein. Subsequently the Marwary paid me various sums, amounting to Rs. 100, making in all Rs. 500, paid to us in respect of the promissory note for Rs. 1,000. About a month or a month and a half after the note for Rs. 1,000 was executed, the Marwary asked my partner Nursoo Balajee in my presence to write an account in his book for Rs. 500, and Nursoo did so. After the account was written the Marwary took from my partner the acknowledgment for the balance of the one thousand rupees that we held from him, and tore the same along with another paper; and gave me and Nursoo Balajee to understand that one of the papers so torn was the promissory note for Rs. 1,000. After some time we paid to Janoo Naga the amount of Rs. 500 mentioned in the account book. In the month of August last, one Marwary Pita Hukhma and Cruston Mote, trading under the name and firm of Pita Hukhma, sued me and my partner on the said promissory note of 27th August 1869, which the said Marwary Janoo had pretended to destroy, and on the 26th inst. obtained from the Small Cause Court against me and my partner a decree for the amount of the said promissory note and interest. Pita Hukhma at the trial of the suit before the First Judge, stated on solemn affirmation, that he had got the said promissory note from me and my partner, and that he had advanced me and my partner money on that note. I say that the statements were false. I therefore charge the Marwary, Janoo Naga, with having cheated me, and Pita Hukhma with abetment of cheating and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and pray that a warrant may be issued for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law."

The Magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

HIGH COURT CASES.

THE following short causes were disposed of at the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Green:—

"CHEAP LAW" IN BOMBAY.

Hunnuman Bussowan sued Messrs. Whittaker and Ellison to recover money due.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defence.

Mr. McCulloch said the defendants had for some time carried on business as contractors and had left Bombay, leaving their business to be conducted by an agent—C. David. Service had been made on him, and he would prove they were beyond the jurisdiction.

Catchick David said he was acting as a muccadum for Whittaker and Ellison. The former left Bombay in June last, Ellison left before that: they were both in England. They left several contracts unfinished and he had carried on these. He had signed some papers for them and decree in a Small Cause Court action had been given on that. Only himself, witness, and a seedee syrang had been acting for the firm. They had no money now and were waiting for orders from their master.

The Judge remarked that they should not have gone away without leaving money to meet their debts. He would hold this as sufficient service.

The Plaintiff was then called, and he deposed to lending first Rs. 700 and then Rs. 300 on 23rd November last and getting receipts for these sums which he now produced. Interest at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per cent per month was agreed on in the receipts. He supplied Whittaker with coolies for his business and the account was adjusted before he left Bombay. The account now produced was in the handwriting of Mr. Henry Bond.

Mr. Henry Bond deposed that he was formerly manager for Whittaker and Ellison. Plaintiff supplied coolies for them and witness kept the entries. He had not kept them all however, and could not show the state of the accounts.

The Plaintiff was then recalled, and after a deal of questioning he stated that two books before the Court contained entries of all the work, in the handwriting of Messrs. Bond, Ellison and Whittaker; then all these were entered in a paper, also now before the Court, by his metha. He had shown that paper to Mr. Whittaker and he agreed that it was correct and made a note in his book that he was due to plaintiff a balance of Rs. 2,039 but did not sign the accounts. Plaintiff said that *all* the entries in the books were in the handwriting of Messrs. Bond, Ellison or Whittaker. On looking at the books the Judge observed there were however several pages in Mahratta, and then witness said these were made by himself, not as he had just stated.

The metha was then called but he stated he had only copied part of the entries from the books.

After some more confusion,

The Judge remarked that the case ought not to have been entered as a short cause, and never would have been so but for the incorrected statement that the balance was settled. He gave decree for the amount of the two promissory notes, Rs. 1,250 with interest at 30 per cent. from 22nd Aug. last, and referred to the Commissioner to take accounts and ascertain the amount, if any, due by the defendants—the decree on the first part of the claim and the reference to the Commissioner to be drawn up at once. His Lordship added that if the matter had come before him in anything like proper form he might have disposed of it at once.

Mr. McCulloch said he might mention for the sake of the gentleman who was instructing him (Mr. Janardhun) that this one of those cases of cheap law which the plaintiff had not brought to him till the previous night. Up till that time he had got the case managed by some outsider and then put all the papers into the attorney's hands who had time only to hand them to counsel—so that the gentleman instructing him was not to blame.

A SUIT FOR CALLS.—The Commercial Bank Corporation brought a suit against Girdhurdas Roopchund to recover the amount of £10 on 60 old shares standing in the name of the defendant. Mr. Ferguson appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant. The usual proof was given, and his Lordship gave decree for the amount, Rs. 60,000 less Rs. 750 already paid, and costs since the 22nd February.

AN ASSIGNED DEBT.—Thucker Preniee Calla sued Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee to recover Rs. 5,574, the amount of a debt due by defendant to a third party and assigned to the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. Decree was given with costs and interest.

ACTION ON A BOND.—Narayen Cassinath sued Byramjee Framjee & Co., auctioneers, to recover Rs. 2,000, the amount due on a bond dated 1st January for money lent. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff; one of the defendants appeared at a previous hearing but neither answered to his name yesterday. The service and debt were proved and decree was then given for Rs. 2,114 with interest at 9 per cent. and costs. The defendants were proved to be in difficulties, some Small Cause Court attachments having been executed against them, and so speedy execution was granted.

ACTION ON A RE-DRAFT.—In a case entered on the board as at the instance of Messrs. Volkart Brothers and Co. against Ramdas Damjee, Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiffs and said they had just been informed by Ramdas Damjee, who was in prison on the civil side, that there were other persons, of whom the plaintiffs had not known, in partnership with him. The plaintiffs therefore wished the hearing to be postponed until they could make the other partners defendants. The action, he added, was to recover the amount of a re-draft on a consignment of cotton to England. The case was postponed with leave to add other defendants.

A PARSEE CASE.—Jejeebhoy Jehangeer sued Framjee Rustomjee to recover Rs. 9,669. Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant. Decree was given for the plaintiff and speedy execution was ordered, the plaintiff stating that he was in difficulties and keeping out of the way.

EXECUTION OF A DECREE.—Felicians Valladares sued Thomas Fereira for execution of a Small Cause Court decree on immoveable property. The plaintiff appeared in person; the defendant did not answer. The usual order was made.

The following were amongst the short causes disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley:—

Mr. Bal Mungesh Waglé appeared for Hormusjee Manockjee, who sued Nanabhoy Pestonjee for Rs. 8,315, and obtained decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for Alexander Newlands and others, merchants in England, who by their attorney in Bombay, Mr. Taylor, sued Nanabhoy Pandoorung, who lately traded in Bombay under the style of Balkristna Sittaram and Co., to recover the balance of a sum of money due by the defendant to the plaintiffs in respect of cotton purchased by the plaintiffs for defendant and paid for by the plaintiffs out of their own money. The cotton, Mr. Macpherson said, had originally been purchased at Liverpool for the purpose of resale by a telegraphic order from Dhackjee Cassinath, and after the purchase had been effected defendant in a letter dated 6th July 1869 directed plaintiffs to hold the cotton on his account, stating that Dhackjee Cassinath was merely a nominal purchaser, and that the cotton belonged to him (Nanabhoy). The cotton was held for some time by the plaintiffs, and eventually sold by them on behalf of the defendant. The case having been proved, his Lordship gave decree for Rs. 3,272-6-8 (which included notarial charges), with interest on Rs. 3,258-6-8 from 5th July 1870 till judgment, costs, interest on the judgment debt at 6 per cent., and immediate execution.

TANNA.

24TH SEPTEMBER.

OUR Roman Catholic community, who muster very strong in Tanna, are told that on and after the 15th October 1870, they must look out for another spot to bury their dead. As the grave-yard is near the largest tank of the place, our medical authorities have strong objections to allowing it to remain any longer open. The Christians of Salsette think that they are badly used, inasmuch as they have been using the grave-yard for the past two or three centuries. For my part, although I may think it is a hardship to a particular sect, it is a measure (taking the sanitary point of view) that should have been adopted long ago.

Speaking of the Roman Catholics of this place, I must not omit to say that an unfortunate man was hanged last Monday for killing his wife. The plea put in by his advocate was that he was mad when he committed the deed (near Koorla). The High Court had ordered some fresh witnesses to be examined, but unfortunately the plea did not in this instance stand good. Sir Padre Gomes and his Vicar were regular and constant in their visits to the unfortunate criminal.

I must now say something of the Protestant community. They were once almost wholly neglected in spiritual matters, but are now regularly visited twice in the month by the Senior Chaplain and his assistant,' who also regularly hold Divine service in St. James Church. The congregation do not muster strong; still all who are here attend, in fact the congregation have shown that they appreciate "the labour of love," inasmuch as they have almost renovated the furniture, pulpit, &c., in the church. A subscription list was opened, and everything that had to be done was done well. The ladies have not been behind hand. They are now finishing "work" for the cushions, &c. The church now possesses a little harmonium, bought by the congregation through the efforts of our Assistant Judge, Mr. Baker.

Leaving church matters, I come to law. For some time past your Bombay lawyers have had a great deal of work in hand here. A Government official, once called the Foujdar, but now termed Chief Constable, was complained against as having committed forgery. The complaint was made by a courtezan, in the Court of Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, who, after a most careful and searching enquiry, dismissed the complaint. This did not satisfy the woman. She appealed to our Sessions Court. Mr. Shantaram, the able pleader, appeared for the woman, assisted by two or three vakeels. The Foujdar had on his behalf an able advocate of this place, the Government pleader, Mr. Ramchunder Trimbuck. Mr. Coghlan after hearing the arguments *pro* and *con*, and reading over the case, dismissed the appeal, complimenting the magistrate, Mr. Cooverjee, for the trouble he had taken in the matter. Do you suppose that this satisfied the courtezan? By no means. She had also filed a civil action, and asked damages to the tune of Rs. 660! A vakeel of this Court appeared on her behalf; and on behalf of the Foujdar the Government pleader, assisted by Mr. Narrayan Amroot, put in a plea that when the woman was sent to the "Lock-up," the Chief Constable did his duty, inasmuch as she with others had assaulted a police constable. It was a long case, and lasted for several days. The result was that it was dismissed but without costs. The Chief Constable having previously complained against the woman and her friends in the Magistrate's court for assaulting the police, they were all fined.

I must not forget to say that a Mahomedan gentleman who was nominated as Mamlutdar of Dhannoo, was complained against for perjury, and was committed. Messrs. McCulloch, Shantaram, and Doctor Dallas afterwards appeared for the accused, and Mr. Nanabhoy Hurreedass for the complainant. The accused was discharged by Mr. Coghlan.

We have now before the Court an action filed by the publisher of the *Arnodaya*, a native newspaper, for damages. The action is against Mr. Hussan Mahomed Furreid. Mr. Shantaram appears for the complainant; the defendant is defended by an able lawyer from Bombay, Mr. Leith. I shall not comment on this case as it has not yet been decided. You will now see that we Tannaites are not behind hand in paying the lawyers their fee.

Mr. Chatfield, the educational inspector, was here, and at various times examined the schools and highly commended the head master, who is a hard-working man.

Several of the old cells are being pulled down in the Tanna jail, and some new buildings are to be erected. I predict that all will be finished in the next century.

The Municipality have commenced the repairs of the roads, but rather too late in the season.

Rumours are afloat that the popular Sub-Judge, Rao Bhadoor Vishnoo Moreshwur Bhidey (of Nassick), is to be removed to Callian.

Our Bunniahs have come to grief since they were praying that the rains should keep away. We have had copious but timely showers of rain. The rice crops have thereby much improved. We have had nearly 95 inches of rain. No epidemic.

I am afraid that the Railway Company will some day come in for some heavy damages for accidents at their stations in Callian and Tanna. The want of overbridges for passengers at these stations is much felt.

We are to have a collection in the Protestant church next Sunday on behalf of the sufferers in the late war. The natives, too, of this place are about to hold a meeting for this very purpose and will not fail to give their mite.

WAHABEE MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I shall be obliged to you by your inserting the following in your valuable journal.

The recent enquiries into the Wahabee movements, and the vigorous measures adopted by Government to put down the seditious and perfidious movements among the Musulmans, having drawn my attention to the doctrine of Jehad as prescribed by Mahomedan law, it struck me how the doctrine has been egregiously misinterpreted by some half-educated soidisant Wahabee Moulavees, who have made it a profitable job to lead their credulous disciples to believe that every good and pious Mahomedan in India is bound to wage war against the British Government, or to contribute by pecuniary aid to its furtherance.

I send you the translation of an *istifta*, or question, as to the legality or illegality of Jehad in India, which I drew out and sent round to the Moulavees of Delhi, Lucknow, and Rampore, who are held in great reverence by the Mahomedan community, and are considered as expounders of the law. The translation of their *futwah*, or answer, will show you how correct I was in my own interpretation of the law of Jehad. I have sent round the *istifta* and *futwah* to the several native newspaper presses in Bengal, Behar, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, for publication, and trust that their wide circulation will disabuse the minds of the waylaid Mahomedans of the fallacious ideas instilled into them by their ignorant and wicked guides, and that the *istifta* will be a religious guarantee, as the Penal Code is a political guarantee, against any further revolting movement.

(Sd.) AMEER HOSSEIN,
of the Sub-Executive Service.

Bhaugulpore, 20th Sept., 1870.

TRANSLATION OF THE ISTIFTA, OR QUESTION.

What is your decision, O men of learning and expounders of the law of Islam in the following?—

Whether a Jehad is lawful in India, a country formerly held by a Mahomedan ruler, and now held under the sway of a Christian Government, where the said Christian ruler does in no way interfere with his Mahomedan subjects in the rites prescribed by their religion, such as praying, fasting, pilgrimage, zekatt, Friday prayer, and jamatt, and gives them fullest protection and liberty in the above respects in the same way as a Mahomedan ruler would do, and where the Mahomedan subjects have no strength and means to fight with their rulers; on the contrary, there is every chance of the war, if waged, ending with a defeat, and thereby causing an indignity to the Islam?

Please answer, quoting your authority.

Futwah (decision) dated the 17th Raheeoossanee, 1287 H., corresponding with the 17th July, 1870.

"The Mussulmans here are protected by Christians, and there is no Jehad in a country where protection is afforded, as the absence of protection and liberty between Mussulmans and infidels is essential in a religious war, and that condition does not exist here. Besides, it is necessary that there should be a probability of victory to Mussulman and glory to the Islams. If there be no such probability, the Jehad is unlawful."

Here the Moulavees have quoted Arabic passages from Munhajool Ghuffars and Futawah Alumgeeree, supporting the above decision.

Seals of,
MOULVEE ALLY MAHOMED, of Lucknow.
MOULVEE ABDOOL HYE, of Lucknow.
MOULVEE FAZLOOLLAH, of Lucknow.
MAHOMED NACEM, of Lucknow.
MOULVEE RUHMUTULLA, of Lucknow.
MOULVEE KOOTOOBOODEEN, of Delhi.
MOULVEE AND MOOFTEE SADOOLLAH, of Lucknow.
MOULVEE LOOTFOOLLA, of Rampore.
MOULVEE ALUMALLY, of Rampore.

A MISSISSIPPI WEDDING.—An unusual event has occurred in the marriage of the Hon A. T. Morgan (white), a distinguished Republican senator in the Mississippi Legislature, to Miss Carrie Higate (coloured). The ceremony was performed by a coloured minister, and the couple left immediately for Cleveland, Ohio. Morgan's former home was Louisville. The affair naturally creates a sensation in the community. Morgan is a lawyer of some ability, of temperate habits and was colonel of a Michigan regiment during the rebellion The bride is of a decidedly dusky hue.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

PONDICHERRY.

WE give the following rumour for exactly what it is worth, declining to credit it, ourselves, upon any consideration whatever. The inhabitants of Pondicherry are, it is said, preparing for an invasion of their territory by the English. They are reported to have instituted a conscription of miserable ryots whom they drill three times a day upon the beach; to be putting the defences of the town into order; to be mounting all their available cannon upon the latter, and to be strengthening their garrison to the utmost possible extent. We repeat that this rumour is incredible; but should there be the slightest foundation for it, we assure the townspeople of Pondicherry that they have much reason for calculating upon English sympathy with their present circumstances and none whatever for dreading an aggression, which would be a most foul blot upon our national honour.—*Madras Athenæum.*

HYDERABAD RACES (MOUL ALI.)

ENTRANCES TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

THE HYDERABAD DERBY.

15th July.

Lt. Syed Ali Reza's	g a h	Kubooter.
Captain Phillips'	b a h	Shah Pussund.
Mr. Herbert's	c a colt	Ajax.
Mr. Herbert's	b a colt	The Colonel.

15th September.

Captain Phillips'	g a g	Blue Water.
Ally Asker's	g a h	Hajee.
Do.	g a h	Young Grey Leg.
Do.	b a h	Child of the Island.
Syed Rumzan's	b a c	Dubious.

THE MOUL ALI TRIAL STAKES.

15th July.

Mr. St. Andrew's	br c h	Blackwood, late Capt White.
" Stratford's	b a g	Orphan.
" Wilson's	b aus f	Marchioness.
" Herbert's	c e colt	Messman.
" Herbert's	b aus g	The Doctor.

15th September.

Mr. Pringle's	b aust g	Larkspur.
Colonel Ross'	c aus gal	Chiquita.

THE GALLOWAY PURSE.

15th July.

Captain Phillips'	g a g	Blue Water.
Mr. Wilson's	g a gal	Carnatic.

15th September.

Mr. Stratford's	b a gal	Swallow.
" Abdool Raymon's	b a gal	Hercules.
Colonel Ross'	c aus gal	Chiquita.

THE BEDOUIN STAKES.

15th July.

Captain Phillips'	g a g	Blue Water.
Mr. Herbert's	c a c	Ajax.
" Herbert's	b a c	The Colonel.
Syed Ali Reza's	g a c	Kubooter.

15th September.

Ally Asker's	g a h	Hajee.
Do.	g a h	Young Grey Leg.
Do.	b a h	Child of the Island.

THE DESERT STAKES.

15th September.

Captain Phillips'	b a h	Shah Jehan.
Ally Asker's	g a h	Grand Master.
Do.	g a h	Hajee.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a gal	Hercules.

THE HYDERABAD GOLD CUP.

15th July.

Lt. Syed Ali Reza's	b e h	Sail of the Fleet.
Mr. St. Andrew's	br c h	Blackwood.
Colonel Wilkinson's	ch aus g	"The Hero."
Mr. Wilson's	b aus f	Marchioness.
" Herbert's	c e c	Messman.
" Herbert's	b aus. g	The Doctor.

15th September.

Mr. Wilson's	g aus m	Fleur-de-Lys.
Syed Rumzan's	b aus m	Shireen.
Abdool Raymon's	g a h	Grey Beard.
Colonel Ross'	c aus gal	Chiquita.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

15th July.

Captain Phillips'	ch a gal	Storm Sail.
Do.	b a h	Shah Pussund.
Mr. Wilson's	b a g	Carnatic.

THE GREAT WELTER.

15th September.

Syed Rumzan's	b aus m	Shireen.
Mr. Parker's	g aus m	Nancy.
Mr. Stratford's	br aus g	Happy Land.

THE RESIDENT'S PURSE.

15th July.

Lt. Syed Ali Reza's	b e h	Sail of the Fleet.
Mr. Parker's	g aus m	Nancy.
" Wilson's	b aus f	Marchioness.
" Herbert's	c e c	Messman.
" Herbert's	b aus g	The Doctor.

15th September.

Mr. Wilson's	g aus m	Fleur-de-Lys.
Syed Rumzan's	b aus m	Shireen.
Colonel Ross'	c aus gal	Chiquita.

THE DECCAN STAKES.

15th July.

Captain Phillips'	ch a g	Storm Sail.
Lt. Syed Ali Reza's	g a h	Kubooter.
Mr. Wilson's	b a gal	Carnatic.

THE CRITERION.

15th July.

Lt. Syed Ali Reza's	b e h	Sail of the Fleet.
Syed Rumzan's	b aus m	Shireen.
Mr. Parker's	g aus m	Nancy.
" Wilson's	b aus f	Marchioness.
" Herbert's	c e c	Messman.
" Herbert's	b aus g	The Doctor.

15th September.

Mr. Wilson's	g aus m	Fleur-de-Lys.
" St. Andrew's	br e c	Blackwood.
" Abdool Raymon's	g a h	Grey Beard.
Colonal Ross'	c aus gal	Chiquita.

THE NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG'S CUP.

15th July.

Mr. Stratford's	b a g	Orphan.
" Wilson's	b aus f	Marchioness.
" Herbert's	c e c	Messman.
" Herbert's	b aus g	The Doctor.

15th September.

Mr. Pringle's	b aus g	Larkspur.
" St. Andrew's	br e c	Blackwood.
Ally Asker's	g a h	Hajee.
Colonel Ross'	c aus gal	Chiquita.

H. H. VIKAR OOL OOMRAH'S CUP.

15th July.

Captain Phillips'	g a g	Blue Water.
Lt. Syed Ali Reza's	g a h	Kubooter.
Captain Phillips'	b a h	Shah Pussund.
Mr. Wilson's	b a gal	Carnatic.
" Herbert's	c a c	Ajax.
" Herbert's	b a c	The Colonel.

15th September.

Ally Asker's	g a h	Hajee.
Do.	g a h	Young Grey Leg.
Do.	b a h	Child of the Island

H. H. SHUMSOOL OOMRAH'S CUP.

15th July.

Lieut. Syed Ali Reza's	b e h	Sail of the Fleet.
Mr. St. Andrew's	b e h	Blackwood.
Syed Ramzan's	b aust m	Shireen.
Mr. Wilson's	b aust f	Marchioness.
Mr. Herbert's	c e colt	Messman.
Mr. Herbert's	br aust g.	The Doctor.

15th September.

Mr. Wilson's	g aust m	Fleur-de-Lys.
Colonel Ross'	c aus gal	Chiquita.

By Local Rule 16, English horses are reduced to Australian and Tasmanian weights as per W. I. T. C. Rules, para 29, page 21.

A. H. HOPE,
Hony. Secy. Hyd. Races.

Secunderabad, 15th Sept. 1870.

THE BELGIAN MINISTER ON THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

(*North China Daily News*, Aug. 20.)

So much mystery has hung over the action of certain Legations at Peking, and there has been so little reason to believe that the darkness shrouded a wise and energetic policy, that we have exceptional pleasure in sketching for our readers the purport of a despatch which has been addressed to the Tsung-li-Yamên, by the Belgian Minister, Baron t'Kint von Rodenteck.

The first impression was, that all the sufferers by the massacre of the 21st June were French; but it has since been ascertained that English, Italian, and Belgian subjects were also comprised among the victims. The Superior and one other of the Sisters of Charity were among the latter; and the Belgian Minister has been constant in his demand on the Chinese Government, for the prompt punishment of the guilty. On the 30th July, he paid a formal visit to the Tsung-li-Yamên, to protest against the inertness shown; and subsequently wrote a despatch, reviewing the case, and reiterating his demand with admirable lucidity and vigour. Far from separating himself from his colleagues, Baron t'Kint said he considered that the horrible tragedy of Tientsin, although the French nation had principally suffered, affected all powers having treaties with China, and all foreigners residing in the country. This was so, not only because the victims of the massacre were members of different nationalities—French, English, Belgian, Italian, and Russian; but because Western Powers consider Christian missions as representing the general cause of civilisation, and the Imperial Government had formally guaranteed in its treaties to assure their safety. Article XV. of the Belgian treaty says:—

"La religion chrétienne ayant pour object essentiel de porter les hommes à la vertu, les membres de toutes les communions chrétiennes jouiront d'une entière sécurité pour leurs personnes, leurs proprietés, et le libre exercise de leurs pratiques religieuses, et une protection efficace sera donnée aux missionaires qui se rendront pacifiquement dans l'interieur du pays, munis des passeports reguliers dont il est parlé dans l'Art 10. Aucune entrave ne sera apportée par les autorités de l'Empire Chinois au droit qui est reconnu à tout individu, en Chine, d'embrasser s'il le veut, le Christianisme, et d'en suivre les pratiques sans etre passible d'aucune peine infligée par ce fait."

And this engagement is repeated, in the same terms, in the treaties of all foreign nations; who, therefore, having sent missions to China in reliance on the Emperor's word, are all directly affected by the massacre of Tientsin, and by the destruction of the Catholic and Protestant churches. His Excellency went on to say that the Sisters of Charity, whose object is to devote themselves, with the highest and most virtuous self-denial, to relieve the ills and sufferings of humanity, have been always respected highly in every country of the world, in time of war as in time of peace; and that this was the first time that history had to record the unheard-of crime of the massacre of nine members of the Sisterhood, under circumstances of cruelty for which no parallel could be found in the annals of the most barbarous nations. He could not, then, but associate himself most warmly in the joint steps which the Representatives of the Foreign Powers, at Peking, would, no doubt, think it their duty to continue, in the interests of their countrymen. But beyond this joint action, the murder of his two countrywomen imposed on him the duty of specially addressing the Imperial Government. And, in insisting on the prompt punishment of the guilty, he added that this was also a necessary measure, for the safety of the foreigners settled in China. He had learned with satisfaction that the Foo and Hien had been degraded and ordered to be judged by the Board of Punishments, but could not refrain from expressing surprise that Tseng-kwo-fan and Chunghow found them in fault only for not having prevented the outbreak; whereas it was a matter of public notoriety, that these two magistrates had mainly occasioned it by their incendiary proclamation, against which the British Consul had in vain protested. They had not only not taken the least step to prevent or to check the massacre, but had put the climax to their guilt, by subjecting to the most barbarous torture, the unfortunate Christians, whom they had since retained in the Yamên, ostensibly to protect them. It was now clear, that the horrible tragedy of Tientsin had been premeditated long beforehand; that the day had been fixed for the event; that, on that day, the people had been called to arms by the fire gongs, and that, after the atrocious murders had been perpetrated, the firemen who had been concerned, were dismissed by the sound of the recall. The crime had, moreover, been committed in open day, in the presence of several of the local authorities, and of certain military officers.

After thus forcibly summarising the circumstances of the riot, and the ground for demanding the punishment of the mandarins, Baron t'Kint went on to repeat the regret he had already expressed to the Tsung-li Yamên, that, instead of wasting time in an enquiry as to the truth of the abominable and incredible accusation of the kidnapping of children by Christians, the Imperial Commissioners had not sought out the principal authors of these wicked rumours, at the same time that they were seeking for the murderers themselves. He protested against the cruel torture inflicted by the mandarins on the unhappy Catholics, in order to make them confess, despite themselves, crimes so impossible that no rational man could believe in their existence. The Imperial decree of the 25th of the 5th month, was filled with details of these incredible accusations, and with expression of indignation against the kidnapping of children; it even recalled the severe penalties directed against those crimes. But the Emperor had not, in this decree, one word of regret or blame for the horrible massacre of strangers and Christians. How could the Imperial Government venture to communicate such a decree, officially, to the representatives of foreign powers?

The Minister went on to recall what he had already said to the Tsung-li Yamên, regarding the urgent necessity for a proclamation by the Emperor, categorically denying the accusation brought against foreigners, and declaring that their authors would be severely punished; and insisted afresh on this measure, because such a concise and categorical proclamation, posted up in the principal cities and towns, would be a wise measure of safety for foreign settlers in China. But the best measure, above all, for guaranteeing this safety, was the prompt punishment of those concerned in the massacre of Tientsin. This punishment should be exemplary, and proportioned to the magnitude of the atrocious crime. It should, above all, strike the chief culprits, who were the before-mentioned mandarins, as well as all those who had excited and raised up the people. It was shown by the Viceroy of the two Kiang, in his recent communication to the Tsung-li Yamên, that massacres similar to that at Tientsin were to have taken place simultaneously, in several other provinces, both of the North and South, as well as at Nanking; and Tsengkwo-fan and Chunghow, in their memorial to the Throne, acknowledged the existence of the same plots, in Hunan, and Kiang-si, at Yangchow, at Tienmen, at Taining-fu and at Kwang-pi. Clearly, then, it was not an isolated occurrence which was in question, still less a quarrel between the French and the people of Tientsin, as had been represented—but a widespread, abominable conspiracy, against foreigners generally. His Excellency declared, therefore, that unless the Imperial Government wished to assume, beforehand, the responsibility of massacres which might occur elsewhere, it should proceed to the summary judgment and punishment of the notorious culprits, without further delay; and at the same time institute a searching enquiry, with a view to convict the authors of the plot—associating with the investigators delegates from the Foreign Legations at Peking. And his Excellency added, that these measures of reparation and security were dictated, no less by the true interests of China, than in those of foreigners; while all those who laboured, directly or in[illegible]rectly, to inspire the Chinese people with a hatred [illegible] reigners were conspiring to draw down on their [illegible] complications which could only end disastrously [illegible] and to the Government of the Emperor.

We are confident our readers will share the ple[illegible] with which we have summarised Baron von Roden[illegible] able despatch, and our confidence that, if the Fo[illegible] Ministers had addressed a joint note to the Tsu[illegible] Yamên, couched in equally vigorous terms, at the ou[illegible] their just demands would have been promptly yielde[illegible]

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF SEPTEMBER, 3.

A SCOTCH PHILISTINE.

Tourist—"Fine old Church, this!"

Gravedigger—"O, ay, I daursay it micht be, *if it was repaired.*"

COCKNEYISM IN THE COUNTRY.

1st Cockney—I say, what sort of a 'ouse will do for a fowl 'ouse?

2nd Cockney—Lor' bless yer, *henny* ouse.

A CAPITAL ANSWER.

"Self-made" Man (examining School, of which he is a Manager)—"Now, Boy, what's the Capital, of 'Olland?"

Boy—"An 'H,' Sir."

WHAT NEXT INDEED

Grateful Recipient—"Bless you, my Lady! May we meet in Heaven!"

Haughty Donor—"Good Gracious!! Drive on, Jarvis!!!"

[She had evidently read Dr. Johnson, who "didn't want to meet certain people *anywhere*."

AMERICANISM IN PARIS.

We read in La Vie Parisienne last week:—

"Deux petites dames à cheveux jaunes, une a cheveux noirs, trois shery-goblers à chalumeau."

To this has an American drink come in Paris! Ah, Jules, mon ami, is it that we shall have grogs and shery-goblers? How will those other charming names be rendered by Parisians, yclept a Gum-tickler, an Eye-opener, a Wink and a Sling?

"IN FORMA PAUPERIS."

Young Hopeful (to Papa, who is sending off his Beloved Belongings to the Sea-side)—"Look here, 'Pa. (Holding up fourpenny piece.) Paterfamilias—"What now?"

Young Hopeful—"What cobbler's implement does this represent, 'Pa?"

Paterfamilias (impatiently)—"Asking Riddles *now*?" (Perceiving, and forking out.) "Oh, that's your *All*, is it? There! Now will you please to be off!"

FIRST STITCH IN TIME.

Mouth of the Scheldt never care for a flea:
Guard well that sea-board which fronts the North Sea,
Says a Commander of nautical fame,
Sherard, that Osborne is hight by surname.

Harbours of Refuge, kept safe by no shams,
Turret-ships, gun-boats, torpedos, and rams:
These are just now the first needs of this Isle—
Get them. What Army you can, get meanwhile.

IN VERSE (NON) RATIO.

There was a young man called M'Kenzie,
Whom bagpipes sent into a frenzy;
Sagacious M'Dougal
Suggested a bugle,
And played him a tune from *Rienzi*.

A native of Northern Kentucky
Was esteemed by his friends very lucky;
His coat was pea-green,
His collars were clean,
And his boots never known to be mucky.

RAMSBOTHAMIANA.

Mrs. Ramsbotham writes from her country cottage—"We don't want any people down here to see us, and so we remain strictly *in clogs*, as the French say. We don't know any of our neighbours except the clergyman, who is lately married, and is very usurious, which you know, means fond of his wife. That's a vice on the right side now-a-days. There was an escape of gas here yesterday, and the man who did the pipes caught it, I can tell you. I let him know what a blowing-up was. The other day we went to see an ancient church and a nunnery. That is, the remains of one. The ruins were perfect. The guide pointed out to us where the refractory was, where the nuns were fed. In the church they showed us a curious amboney (they call it, I think, it's Greek) which is a sort of pulpit where two people preached at once.

"I thought till now that Ambony was the name of a great Italian singer; but I suppose I'm wrong, because she couldn't be the same person.

"Then there was the Cœdilier (or some such word) meaning three seats for the priests at service, all of stone; at school I learnt that Cœdilia was placed under a French word to soften it, but these were as hard as could be. But time changes languages, and we may never know what we mean two sentries after we've said it. The apples are all ripening; the Ribtons coming on beautifully.

"Mr. and Mrs. Filmer are off to Scotland. They've gone to see the Kyles of Bute; if they're nice people they'll stop with them some time. The doctors here say the air is very lugubrious, and I suppose it is, as I've never been better. Goodbye for the present."

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE UHLANS.

Whoever else may figure in the telegrams which supply the public with what may be called "the war in short hand," the Uhlan is sure to be found there. We encountered him first at the very opening of the campaign, when the French main army lay at Forbach, and the advanced guard of the Prussians was holding Saarbrück. Too lightly underrating the character and future services of this ubiquitous personage, correspondents from the head-quarters of the Emperor related how they used often to see a wisp of horse-soldiers, clad in blue turned up with yellow, wheeling and dodging about in the corn-fields between the two forces. Since that period the storm of war has rolled all one way; but those "Mother Carey's chickens" of the tempest, those "vaunt-couriers" of every advance and every attack, have still been the same flying *éclaireurs* of Prussia, with the blue and yellow uniform, like so many numbers of the "Edinburgh Review" on horseback. "Uhlan" is, we believe, a Polish word signifying a light horseman; but the wonderful vedettes of Prussia will now make the name familiar in all languages. Not a batch of news arrives from either side but these omnipresent cavalry have the lion's share in it; the important communications of yesterday and to-day are, as usual, full of their doings. Was the Emperor seen at Sedans and Mezieres? The Uhlans were close at Mouzon! Had Macmahon, according to the Minister of the Interior, got so far as Rethel? In the same breath, that functionary adds, the enemy's light horse had also been observed in the neighbourhood. The Uhlans, in effect, have become, to the absorbed and watchful world, apparitions which may mean nothing or everything. It is quite certain that no great battle or suprising march will happen till these dragon-fly-like cavaliers have led the way and given us all a hint; but, on the other hand, they often "come like shadows, so depart," when nothing particular is about to befall. The Parisians, with their usual instinct for the picturesque, have selected the Uhlans out of all Count Bismarck's terrible apparatus of politics, as the one artistic element of the war. The rest of the campaign is to their eyes horribly commonplace, besides being disastrous and bloody. The Germans, indeed, hate war too much to make a "gay science" of it. They plod methodically on from victory to victory; they use their tremendous forces like sledge-hammers; they shoot as coolly as if the needle-gun were a fishingrod, and besiege a fortress as if they were going to build it. Their "phlegm" is absolutely incomprehensible and shocking to the French, who are all nerves and demonstration. But the Uhlans, in a grim way, satisfy Paris; there is an irresistible fascination about this flying scud of war, which drives like blue and yellow foam ahead of all the coming billows. The one original thing that the Prussians have brought out to match the mitrailleuse is the invention of this cauliflower-coloured spectre, who pops up in the most unexpected places, and may mean either an army or only a sergeant's guard. Piqued as the Corps Legislatif naturally was to know that six of these pervading horsemen had captured Nancy, and five—one of them sedately smoking—had occupied Chalons, while a couple annexed Bar-le-Duc, nevertheless interest and admiration mingled with the chagrin. It was felt that Nancy and the other towns "had reason;" for who could tell what might not be at their gates in the shape of overwhelming strength, if once those blue and yellow coats and the lances with the dirty white pennons had appeared? At this very instant Paris is expecting to hear that the Uhlans have been seen within an easy ride of St. Denis or Montreuil; and such is the Teuton outriders' fame that the report of half a squadron's scouring near the gates of the city, will bring a look of gravity to the face of citizens whom all the preparations of General Trochu and Count Palikao have failed to show the full magnitude of the danger which menaces the capital.

Stripped of all mystery, the Uhlan is merely a light horseman, whom the astute Prussian Generals employ as cavalry ought to be employed. They have well-nigh abandoned to the French commanders the fatal custom of launching horse-soldiers against infantry. The utter destruction of the French Cuirassier regiments, which charged in the face of the needle-gun and the shrapnel-batteries at Woerth, has shown what must for the future be the fate of heavy cavalry when matched against foot soldiers armed with the breech-loader and supported by artillery. The Germans, it is true, have also their ponderous squadrons of horse, which they have once or twice flung against the French line, only to waste noble stuff; but the major part of their splendid cavalry is light, and it is so numerous that it can be used to mask all their own movements, and, like a swarm of spies, to search the country of the enemy; to gather information from all quarters; to facilitate, and often to render unnecessary, an armed attack; and to bewilder, while harassing, the foe. Heavy cavalry is still proved most useful in warfare in order to break a wavering front, to complete a repulse, or to secure all its fruits. But the Prussians have been the first to carry out to its full extent that employment of light cavalry which had been urgently recommended by General Trochu, by General Sherman, and many other masters of modern warfare. In the American conflict Lee rushed on his ruin at Gettysburgh for lack of using his Southern Uhlans; while Sheridan, by dexterously employing those of the Northern flag, took the Petersburg defences. General Sheridan, who is now with the Prussian army, must be wonderfully interested to see how Sherman's example, with his renowned "raiders," has been developed by the *éclaireurs* of the Crown Prince. Nelson called his frigate the "eyes of his fleet," but the Uhlans are eyes, ears, and hands all in one; for, besides picking up information from every point of the compass, they have, by sheer audacity and the prestige of their ubiquity, also picked up towns and villages for the main army in their rear. It would be more accurate, perhaps, to call them the *antennæ* of the host, for they at once inform and shield the mass which sends them forth. Put out just like "feelers" in every direction, they make a ring of mystery round their own army; the enemy does not know where to have it; while they carry back ample and constant information to their chiefs. The French have utterly failed in respect of their intelligence department; they were outwitted at Wissemburg and at Forbach, and we cannot wonder when we read such a statement as that subjoined from a letter dated at Rethel on the 25th: "I was surprised last night at the facility with which I rode through the French lines at dead of night. I did not hear a single 'qui vive,' and don't think I saw a single sentry." France has forgotten many lessons of the First Napoleon, and among them his keenness to obtain information in he field.

It is these Uhlans of Prussia that make the passage of so large an army through such a country possible. They are, in the first place, intelligent men, young, educated, and furnished with excellent maps of the seat of war. Detached in parties of all sizes, in accordance with the nature of their work, well mounted and carefully instructed, they carry out their commission with an admirable mixture of audacity and businesslike sobriety—riding cautiously, keeping a good look-out, and, if they can, always saving the capacity of their horses for a quick ride. Their main weapon is a heavy revolver, which is exactly what suits such a duty. Nobody can use a carbine with effect from the saddle, and these men are directed to avoid all profitless hand-to-hand encounters. It is not true that they are ever deliberately sacrificed by the German commanders, on the plan of expending a dozen men to obtain useful information from the survivors. The Uhlans come, of course, into "tight places," and they are often sent to distances so great that they must trust entirely, and sometimes for days together, to their own courage and adroitness. Yet they are very valuable to the army, collectively and individually, because they clear the way before it, making surprise impossible; and they not only give it the enjoyment of safe marches and quiet bivouacs, but also find out all the available provisions, and act as a kind of flying commissariat—jackals to the great lion stalking through the land behind. Certainly it is rather laughable to think of these "phantasm dragoons," riding, pipes in mouth, in groups of five or six, to the Mairies of towns like Bar-le-Duc and Châlons, and quietly proclaiming the futility of resistance by a look of stolid calm, and by saying something about "the army to follow." Thanks to such cool scouts, riding the country into submission, and keeping a ring of concealment about their own head-quarters; and thanks, also, to the field telegraph which the Prussians use wherever they go, the intelligence obtained by them has been throughout perfect; and the results of that intelligence, as much as of their prodigious strength and thorough-going strategics, are seen in the events which daily point to one result.—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 30.

A SPIRITUAL WEDDING.

An American paper states that at Ravenna, Ohio, the other day, a man and woman, before the Mayor, performed this singular marriage ceremony:—

"Before you, as witness, I agree to take Catherine Stoeel, whom I hold by the right hand, and whom I intelligently, religiously, and spiritually love, to be my companion through life, and to her I accord equal rights, socially, religiously, and politically with myself.
"Walter Pierce."

"Before you, as witness, I agree to take Walter Pierce, whom I now hold by the hand, and whom I intelligently, religiously, and spiritually love, to be my companion through life, and I agree not to usurp over or transcend him in any particular.
"Catherine Stoeel."

"By this voluntary and premeditated act, in your presence, we declare ourselves religiously, philosophically, and scientifically married.
"Walter Pierce."
"Catherine Pierce."

These papers having been duly filled, the Mayor completed the contract thus entered into, by pronouncing the parties husband and wife.

What's in a Name?—We read in an American paper that the new hotel at Hampton Beach is to bear the title of the Quoquinnapsakesosanagnoc House. The proprietor wanted a name that was easy to remember.

A somewhat obscure advertisement has appeared in the *Times*:—"To Equity Barristers.—A young member of the Bar, who has been in good chambers, would be glad to *devil* for a man in good practice during the long vacation." Ordinary readers will be surprised to hear that *devilling* really is a practice at the bar.

A Preaching Lord.—The *New York Herald* says that "Lord Cecil, an officer of the 60th Rifles, was a very good officer, but a religious enthusiast. He commenced by preaching to his comrades, and then went forth to evangelise Canada. His companions made things lively for him, and he received a hint from the Horse Guards that he had better sell out. He did so, and, with one or two enthusiastic converts, stumped the country, founding a sect of Cecilites—a cross between Swedenborgians and Wesleyans. He is a rambling speaker, fond of assuring his hearers that they are worms, bound to hell, and became especially notorious last year by his peculiar hymnology. It was Wesley [Rowland Hill] who thought it a pity the devil should have all the good songs. Lord Cecil has pushed this theory to a ridiculous extent. What would even the liberal Beecher think if his flock were to burst out into praise to the air of 'Shoo, fly,' 'Tommy Dodd,' or 'Champagne Charley?' But that is exactly what Lord Cecil does, and there are on record two hymns, one commencing 'Christian Charley is my name,' and the other having as refrain 'Oh! my God,' which he sang with marked effect on the St. Lawrence steamers last summer."

PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

At the outbreak of the war three armies were called out; the first commanded by General Von Steinmetz, on the Moselle, comprising two army corps and one cavalry division, afterwards increased to three army corps and three cavalry divisions. The second army, under Prince Frederick Charles, in the Bavarian Palatinate, with its right wing resting on the Nahe, consisting of five army corps; and the third army, under the Crown Prince, which was connected at its left wing with the second army, and extended to the Rhine, and consisted of five army corps. Each army corps was about 30,000 strong. The corps not mentioned in the above number as belonging to the total strength of the German Federal army were at first stationed in other parts, but were gradually also drawn in. The whole army, therefore, formed a line, the right wing of which was at Treves and Saarluis and the left in the neighbourhood of Landau.

While the third army at once commenced to play an active and ever advancing part, whereby the victories of Wissembourg and Woerth were achieved, the first army was ordered to remain stationary and hold the country on the Moselle and Saar, and thereby enable the united armies to advance which originally had fronted towards the south, and would therefore have had to wheel to the west.

At the outbreak of the war only a few small detachments of the 40th Infantry Regiment and the 7th Lancers, were stationed at the advanced posts on the Saar. These advanced positions were the cause of the many small engagements and skirmishes which took place towards the end of July, which have already been sufficiently discussed in the newspapers, and also to the bombardment and fight on the 2d of August, in which our troops made so energetic a defence that the French spoke of divisions against which they supposed they had been fighting.

At this time the concentration of the 7th and 8th Army Corps, from Cologne and Coblenz, which formed the first army, was successfully effected between Saarluis and Saarbruck. On the 6th of August the 2nd French Army Corps was stationed opposite this force, on the heights of Spicheren, near Saarbruck. The 14th Infantry division sharply attacked the enemy just as they were about to embark on the railway, but who at once, in their strong position, opposed the attack. The 14th division was supported on its wing by the 15th division and a portion of the second army, and under the leadership of the commander-in-chief, General Von Steinmetz, who hurried up, succeeded in gaining a bloody but decisive victory, which gave us many prisoners, and caused General Frossard to retreat in such haste from Forbach to Metz that, not to mention many prisoners, the number of whom gradually increased to 2000, he forgot to take with him his rich stock of champagne. Important stores of provisions and forage, a pontoon train, a perfectly appointed field bakery, and an immense amount of railway rolling stock, also fell into our own hands. In the meantime the 1st Army Corps and the 1st cavalry division, which had been told off to the first army, had arrived from the Saar, and the advance on Metz was commenced, which up to that time had been only slowly effected, in proportion with the advance of the second army, which had to make long marches in order to execute its wheeling movement.

At noon on the 14th of August the first army had taken up the following position:—

The 1st army Corps was at Etangs, on the road between Metz and Boulay, with the 1st division at Courcelles and Glaussy, on the road from Metz to St. Avold.

The 7th Army Corps, with the 13th division, was at Pange with the 14th division at Dommangeville.

The 8th Army Corps were in reserve at Varize and Bronville.

The 3d cavalry division was on the right wing of the army at St. Barbe, and the 11th cavalry division on the left wing at Frontigny.

All the outposts were in communication with the enemy, and were distant about a mile from Metz, while the main body of the army encamped on the river Nied.

The enemy occupied in strength the woods of Colombey and Neuilly, a movement which was perceived about four p.m., and caused the advanced posts to make a reconnaissance. Here a strong opposition was encountered, as the enemy developed in great force, and caused General Von Manteuffel, the commander of the 1st Army Corps, and General Zastrow, of the 7th, to bring the rest of their corps into action.

The vanguard of the 7th Army Corps and the brigade of General Vonder Goltz, announced at four p.m. that the 1st division (Von Bendheim) was advancing to the attack of Colombey, and it was soon engaged in a hot fight; nevertheless it succeeded, by bringing up its reserves, in maintaining itself in the position at Colombey against considerably larger forces, until the arrival of the brigade of General Von der Osten. General Zastrow arrived at five p.m. to the east of Colombey, and took over the command. He at once let the entire corps advance. At six p.m. the whole of the Glühner division was under fire at Colombey, and with difficulty maintained its position against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, the division of General Kameke having only been concentrated at Marsilly at 6.30 p.m. At this time six batteries were under fire, the others acting as artillery reserves, and stationed to the south of Coiney, near Mulde. To assist and support the division of General Glühner, at half-past six General Von Zastrow ordered the brigade of General Voyna to attack the right wing of the enemy, and this movement was executed with such incomparable bravery that the enemy was driven out of this position, and material assistance was given to the brigade of General Osten to place itself in position in the wood to north of Colombey.

The 27th brigade, whose brave leader, General Von François, met a hero's death at Saarbruck, remained as reserve. Towards 8.30 p.m. the enemy was repulsed at all points.

Simultaneously with the 5th Army Corps, the vanguard of the 1st Corps (General Von Falkenstein) followed by the corps itself on horseback, went along the roads from St. Avold to Metz and Les Etangs to Metz to the attack, the first division (Von Bendheim) to Montony, and the second (Von Pritzeluitz) towards Noisseville.

The enemy, who with large forces had endeavoured to enter Noisseville, was driven back by the opportune attack of the artillery corps and the infantry reserves, although with considerable loss. Darkness ended the battle.

The 1st cavalry division, General Von Hartmann, advanced at the extreme wing against Mercy-le-haut, and their battery had taken up a position facing to the front. The 36th Infantry Regiment, belonging to the 9th Army Corps, which formed the right wing of the second army, proceeded to the east, along the same road. At the extreme right wing also the 3rd cavalry division (General Von der Göben) had proceeded to Ogy, from whence its battery found an opportunity effectually to take part in the fight by attacking Perigny.

Towards 8 p.m. the enemy was driven back at all points across the right bank of the Moselle, under the guns of Metz, and we were here hindered from further pursuing the glorious victory in order to avoid further losses from the heavy guns of the fortress. The second, third, and fourth corps of the enemy were opposed to us, of which the second and fourth were still intact, nevertheless, they left numberless dead and wounded on the battle-field. We made few prisoners, nor could many trophies of the victory fall into our hands, as the immediate vicinity of the fortress did not allow pursuit.

General Von Steinmetz, who hurried up with his staff immediately that it was announced a battle was going on, made the requisite dispositions for the night and the following day, in order to place the army again in order of battle against the enemy.

This battle had, besides its immediate victorious results, the double advantage of entirely driving the enemy from the right bank of the Moselle, and confining his force to the occupation of the fortress, and on the other hand of keeping fast numberless hostile forces, which, in the eventuality of a later retreat to Paris by the Verdun road, must in the meantime fall into the hands of the second army, now hurrying up.

Leaving behind the 1st Army Corps and both cavalry divisions, on the following day the army commenced marching along the left bank of the Moselle, without meeting with any hindrance from the French troops, or in crossing the river, which was effected at Corny and Arry.

On the 17th of August the 7th Army Corps was in and in front of Ars-sur-Moselle, the 8th and 9th in and in front of Gorce, which points were occupied, the enemy carefully observing the movement, while the second army (that of Prince Frederick Charles) was in full march along the road from Metz to Verdun. This was virtually crossed the day before by the victorious but bloody battles of Vionville and Flavigny, and closed to the French. On this day the first army succeeded in holding the right wing of the entire Prussian line of attack, in order that the second army might be able to execute the wheeling movement which had been ordered, whereby the front was changed from north to east. By this movement the first and second armies stood between Paris and Metz, to which last place the chief portion of the French army was thus driven back. To effect this even during the 17th instant no offensive movement was made by the first army, which remained unengaged in an advanced position not far from Gravelotte, and the 7th Corps contented itself with repulsing small reconnoitring parties of the enemy towards the Bois de Vaux. By a reconnaissance undertaken that day by General Von Steinmetz and his staff to the south of Gravelotte in the Bois de Ognons it was discovered that the enemy, with about three corps, was encamped on the heights to the north of the road between Metz and Gravelotte, and in the bright sunshine it was possible to overlook the entire camp. The farmhouses at St. Hubert and Le Point du Your were occupied by the troops, and from those points the reconnoitring party was greeted with mitrailleuse discharges. A strong chain of outposts with supports was pushed forward. On this day the enemy made no attack. On the 18th of August the first army kept quietly in their position of the 17th without showing themselves to the enemy, in order to allow the second army to carry out their advance towards Verneville and St. Marie-au-Chalve, and to make it effective. When towards noon cannonading was heard from Verneville, and reports came in that the head of the 9th Army Corps had already reached that place and was engaged with the enemy, General Von Steinmetz ordered his army to take part in the battle. The 7th Army Corps brought up strong batteries to the south and east of Gravelotte who advanced with the greatest precision under an effective fire from the enemy's artillery. It was a grand moment when these 50 guns, which were afterwards strenthened to 80 opposed the enemy, and after a short halt advanced to the ridge of the hill. General Von Steinmetz and his staff halted in the immediate vicinity of the batteries, which were fired upon repeatedly by the enemy's guns, but in less than an hour the chief portion of the enemy's artillery were silenced and in retreat.

The infantry of the 7th Army Corps remained until a later occasion should arise for them to be employed in a covered position in the wooded valley separating Gravelotte from the heights of Pont du Jour.

Only the brigade of General Vonder Goltz, which was in position at Ars-sur-Moselle, to secure the valley of the Moselle, had already been engaged. They captured the village of Vaux, in the valley of the Moselle, and afterwards stormed the heights of Tussey, the possession of which they maintained. Simultaneously with the 7th Army Corps, the 8th Army Corps advanced from Rezonville against the Bois de Genevaux, and attacked the enemy. The 8th Corps at once opened a powerful battery from its front on to the road from Gravelotte to Voncour-en-Farnisy, while the 1st Cavalry Division at once took up a covered position in the rear, and the infantry advanced to attack the Bois de Genevaux in front, which was occupied by the enemy. Here also the enemy's artillery was quickly silenced, while the infantry met with a most obstinate resistance in the Bois de Genevaux. A close and bloody fight raged here for hours. Owing to the density and impenetrability of the wood the combating parties were completely intermingled, so much so that at certain parts of the Prussian lines so obstinate a resistance was encountered that they were only able to press slowly forward, whilst in other parts they reached the eastern skirt of the wood, and even breaking through it, advanced to attack the opposite heights and farm-houses at St. Humbert. The latter were at last taken by slow degrees after repeated attacks, and held, whilst all attempts to proceed farther to the ridge of the heights were baffled by the strongly occupied rifle pits. The infantry encounter came to a standstill, the artillery of the enemy being almost silent, and our guns not having any effective object to be achieved by firing. Soon after three p.m. a short panic ensued, and it was imagined that the enemy was about to withdraw. General Von Steinmetz who, with his staff and the advancing artillery had ridden along the road to the heights at Gravelotte, sent orders to the cavalry division of General Von Hartmann to cross over the defile and pursue the retreating enemy. In consequence of these orders about four p.m. two batteries of mounted artillery and the 4th Regiment of Lancers crossed the defile and took up a position on the right. Then, however, it became apparent that the enemy had only sought cover from the violent artillery fire, and had not retreated, and the troops came into a murderous infantry fire, which was supported by some guns and mitrailleuses. Many dead and wounded strewed the road taken by these brave troops. Nevertheless both batteries took up their position under the fire of the enemy's infantry and replied vigorously to the enemy's fire, while the cavalry deployed in their rear to cover them. Thus two incomparably brave batteries maintained their exposed position, and not until late in the evening were they relieved by the cavalry reserve. More than one-half of the men and horses were killed.

Our artillery on the heights of Gravelotte recommenced firing about four p.m., when that charge took place, and the enemy reappeared; and so efficacious was the fire that the enemy was forced to desist from further operations, and the neighbouring farmhouse within range was set on fire, the occupying force driven out and subjected to a severe fire. The thick black clouds of smoke issuing from burning houses, mingled with the smoke of the guns, and spread far and wide over the battle-field.

From the left wing the heavy roll of infantry rifles, mixed with the thunder of cannons, was heard between Verneville and Amantville, which had been eagerly awaited. Apparently the sound came nearer, a favourable sign of the approach of the army of Prince Frederick Charles. Our infantry maintained the battle more tenaciously than ever, the appearance of the second army promising to bring up support, and the brave artillery, despite their severe losses, served their guns as if on the parade-ground.

The French continued their fire the whole day, especially from their rifle pits with their chassepot rifles at a range of 2000 paces, whereby the position was continually held in insecurity, and occasioned considerable loss. The French were in a desperate situation, surrounded on all sides, and nothing remained for them but to retreat into the fortress of Metz, into which this army was forced to disappear.

About seven p.m. they made one desperate attempt to break through by Gravelotte from Metz to Paris. Thick clouds of skirmishers, one behind the other, uttering loud shouts, and keeping up a continual volley, rushed forwards from behind the heights against the wood in the ravine. Our weak decimated infantry squads were nearly all dispersed, and the danger was great that this attack made apparently in force, would be successful against our exhausted troops. But our brave artillery opened upon them over the heads of our infantry so effectively that the attack was repulsed by their combined action with the infantry, which once more made a stand. Material and decisive suport was, however, at hand. His Majesty the King had arrived during the battle from Rezonville in the northern direction, towards Gravelotte, and had temporarily placed General Von Steinmetz, who had hurried up, in command of the 2d Army Corps, giving him permission to draw supports from the Corps should he need them. This 2d (Pomeranian) Army Corps, which had not yet been before the enemy, hastened up in quick step, inspired by lust of battle, and at nightfall decided the battle.

Under the eyes of General Von Steinmetz, who had ridden into the defile with his staff, within rifle range, these brave troops, with loud hurrahs, drums beating, and bugles blowing the advance, rushed down the dark woody ravine to deploy on the other side and hurl themselves upon the foe. The discharges from the guns shone out brightly in the dark night, but the line of fire grew more and more distant, and although many a brave man sacrificed his life, and the losses were fearfully large, yet the slope and the hostile heights were ours.

So ended the battle of the 18th of August. On the following morning the enemy had evacuated the heights and withdrawn within the fortifications of Metz. The battlefield is strewn with corpses and wounded men. The victory was dearly won, but it was brilliant and decisive.

The enemy is now shut up in his fortress; we shall see how long he will bear it.

During the battle of the 18th, the officer Zslimitzki, with his battery and one squadron, proceeded from the 1st Army Corps to Vaux, along the right bank of the Moselle, in order to assist in preventing the possibility of the enemy breaking through. The battery was posted upon the northern ridge of the heights opposite Vaux, and opened fire upon the enemy's artillery at Ley. In the advance the infantry was shelled by the fort St. Quentin, but succeeded in obtaining shelter. The rest of the 1st Army Corps remained in its position at Courcelles without any encounter with the enemy.

THE OPINIONS OF M. EDMOND ABOUT.

The *Soir* of Aug. 30 contains the following article by M. About:—"Well, perhaps every thing is for the best. If the person of personal power had known the first elements of the art of war, if Marshal Lebœuf had had a plan, if he had been ready, if the strength of our army had been 500,000, instead of 200,000 at the outset, if the millions intended to be enrolled had not been wasted or put aside during a long series of years, we should have beaten the Prussians, and invaded the Rhenish provinces; we should have taken Saarbruck, Saarlouis, Mayence, and Coblenz; we should have lighted cigars in the cathedrals of Treves and Cologne; the Prince Imperial would have collected enough of spent balls to make a chaplet for his godfather, the mild Pius IX. And after? Why the campaign would have ended, like the most glorious of the Second Empire, in a negative result. The King of Prussia would have asked for peace, the Emperor would have thrown himself into the arms of his good brother, and taken the express train to have his triumph in Paris. Prussia would substantially remain what she is, and would continue to pursue her end. France would Bonapartise with joy, glad to give herself up unreservedly into the hands of the conqueror of the whole world. Theresa would repeat her songs, another Leotard would spring on the trapeze, a new Rigolboche would raise herself to the heroism of public balls, and we should have soon forgotten the 20,000 lives, and the 500,000,000f. which an easy victory costs. Paris would have remained persuaded that war is an external thing, very amusing to follow at a distance in the papers, and as fertile and varied in emotions as the romances of M. Xavier de Montepin or the crimes of young Tropmann. As to Europe it would have applauded us; for that painted drab refuses nothing to those who triumph, but it would consider us more disquieting than ever. Imagine then an invincible army in the hands of a dreamer whose imagination pushes him from the east to the west, from the north to the south, with a great store of cannon and mitrailleuses. People don't like that; each one looks out for himself and murmurs in low tone the old form used in Catholic interments—*hodie mihi, cras tibi*. Selfish Europe would have pitied these poor Prussians, not that the vanquished are ever much to be pitied. We do not fleece or kill them after they have laid down their arms. The victories of the Second Empire have been won at our own expense. France imagines it is always rich enough to pay for glory. The French army would make the round of the world without crushing the paw of a dog. No matter. The Prussians would have appeared interesting; M. de Bismarck would have wept; and those fine ladies, whiter than milk, haughty Italians and dark-bosomed Andalusians, would have had bejewelled at Mortimer's and Castellani's those crocodile tears. But it is we who are conquered; it is France that is invaded; it is Paris—that beautiful Paris so loved of the world—that is preparing to resist the Prussian cannon. This thunderclap has enlightened France and Europe, and things have changed their aspect. We did not know our enemies; we were innocent enough to believe them somewhat like ourselves. They have taken off the mask in the drunkenness of success, and now we can read their souls. This devotee of a King who offers to God all his victories, even those he has not won, these squireen generals who sputter the philosophic language of Kant and Hegel, and vaunt that they will civilize us with the sabres; these apostles of Right Divine, who stuff their pockets with stolen crowns; these German patriots, who have bathed their arms in German blood to the elbows, are mere barbarians in uniform, brigands disguised as soldiers. Tartuffes in harness, Basiles in strong boots—lying corruption and delation are their favourite weapons. They have taken from modern civilization only the improvements which have been introduced into the art of destruction; they preserve the low instincts and unruly appetites of the savage; they honour the spy, shoot as an insurgent the citizen who defends his country; they punish devotion and heroism as crimes, and insult courage in misfortune. Sons of the Goths, *Gothones*, who pillaged Europe at the end of the fourth century, descendants of Alaric who twice fleeced Rome before sacking it, they have retained all the manners of the barbarians except the sentiment of honour. We know now what they want from us—everything we possess. As yet they have ruined only two provinces; they are now marching on Paris to make a grand *coup*. They are dividing beforehand the £40,000,000 in the bank. They count on the absurd centralisation of the country to be able to extort three or four times as much when they shall be masters of Paris. Thus it is that Greek and Italian bandits make a rich family "sing" when they have got the head of it into their filthy hands. What difference is there between King William and a Passatore or a Takos Aryanitakis? The same that there is between a great thief and a small one. The means of action are identical—night marches, manœuvres hid under the shade of forests, cunning always, and attacks when four to one, assassination, conflagration, pillage. France is aware of all this now. We know the race of rascals that we have to deal with, and since they ask from us our purses or our lives, we shall seriously take upon ourselves to destroy the Prussian army first, and then Prussia. King William's companions who have entered here will not leave it. If they have scattered over our soil all their virile population, as they boast, so much the better for us. We shall then go to Berlin to crush in its nest this barbarity and stupid feudalism. All roads will be open, but I hope we shall select that by the Grand Duchy of Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria. Here are three little monarchies which owe their existence to us, for it was we who created them about a century ago. And the Bavarians have become the valets of Prussia. And the Wurtembergers have also indulged in the luxury of invading us. And these cabaret-keepers these ruffians, these smugglers of Baden and of Kehl—these wretched knaves who blackened our boots with their moustaches when we went to spend or squander our money amongst them, have come to pile the booty of the noble people of France on their carts—these are the ravens of the enemy. We will pay them all back with usury—the filthy beggars. We desired no evi to the German race. Whose is the fault if we have become its enemies? And if France cannot save civilization except by crushing all this Teutonic vermin, the 1st of January, 1871, must see Europe purged of all these Hohenzollerns, of all these squireens, of all this feudal race, of all these helmeted Jesuits. We must have on our eastern frontier a Germany divided, ruined, and muzzled for a century. We shall employ this century to become free men, a strong and enlightened people, a republican aristocracy of forty millions. Nothing shall turn us from this object which the flame of Prussian cannon has made us see twice in 1792 and 1870. And if any one of those men who call themselves 'providential' should come to offer us his services, if an undertaker of public safety should desire to take on himself our happiness and our glory, we shall reply, 'We know you, my friend; take yourself off.'"

ON VA RAGER!

Le Soir publishes the following hysterical effusion from the pen of A. Miraux:—

"Let Prussia beware! War, the horrible necessities, of which we recognise, does not justify the cruel ferocity of which M. Bismarck's Generals are guilty. If we have too much admired the sublime absurdity of the soldiers of Fontenoy inviting the English to fire first, the whole world has not dirt and spittle enough to fling at those who strike down women and children, who burn property, who violate the daughters of our citizens, and like the Red-skins of America ruthlessly destroy libraries which they are as unworthy to read. Let them take care! *On va rager!* Go mad! Yes, that's the word. We have laughed at this unwarrantable savagery. The calmest have become excited; they have clenched their hands; the generous ideas which are the basis of all French feeling are disturbed; we see blood! *On va rager! on rage.*

"It is right that we should fight. With six to one against us, we do not complain. When the battle is finished, we have always a grasp of the hand and a drop of brandy for the wounded enemy. But to kill women and children—burn towns utterly undefended!

"Once more, let Prussia beware!

"*On va rager!* and when France goes mad, let her enemies tremble!"

Dr. STRAUSS ON THE WAR.

The following is a translation of a letter addressed by Dr. David Friedrich Strauss to M. Ernest Renan, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, in acknowledgment of the favourable opinion expressed by M. Renan with respect to Dr. Strauss's recently published "Life of Voltaire." After a few words of acknowledgment, Dr. Strauss proceeds:—

But who can take pleasure in a literary labour, and especially a labour for international peace, as my "Life of Voltaire" was intended to be, at a moment when the two nations to whose union it was meant to contribute stand in arms against one another? Rightly do you say that this war must cause the deepest distress to all those who have striven for the intellectual association of France and Germany; rightly do you describe it as a calamity that now again for a long time to come injustice and uncharitable judgment will be the order of the day between the two members of the European family whose sympathy is so indispensable to the work of moral civilisation; rightly do you declare it to be the duty of every friend of truth and justice, at the same time that he unreservedly fulfils his national duty to preserve himself free from that patriotism which is only party spirit—which narrows the heart and perverts the judgment. You say that you had hoped that the war might still be exercised [Beschworen]. We Germans had the same hope in every case since 1866 when war seemed to threaten; yet in general we have held a war with France as a consequence of the events of that year to be inevitable—so inevitable, that here and there one heard the question asked with dissatisfaction, "Why did not Prussia declare war sooner, for instance on occasion of the Luxembourg affair, and so bring things to an issue?" Not that we wished for war; but we knew the French well enough to know that they would wish for war. It is now as it was with the Seven Years' War, the consequence of the Silesian conquests of Frederick the Great. Frederick did not desire that war, but he knew that Maria Theresa desired it, and would not rest till she had found confederates. An established ascendancy is not readily renounced either by a monarch or a people. They will make efforts to preserve it until it is decisively taken from them. So was it with Austria, so is it now with France: both of them against Prussia, by whose side the whole of non-Austrian Germany, better instructed, is this time standing. Since the epoch of Richelieu and Louis XIV. France has been accustomed to play the first *rôle* among European nations and in this claim she was strengthened by Napoleon I. The claim was based on her strong politico-military organization, and still more on the classical literature which in the course of the 17th and 18th centuries had grown up in France, and made her language and her culture supreme in the world. But the immediate condition of this supremacy of France was the weakness of Germany; over against France united, unanimous, and quick to move, Germany stood divided, discordant, and unwieldy. Yet, every nation has its time, and, if it is of the right sort, not one time alone. Germany had had its time in the 16th century, in the age of the Reformation. It had paid dearly for this pre-eminence in the convulsions of a thirty years' war, which threw it back, not only into political feebleness, but into intellectual stagnation. Yet things were far from having come to an end with it. It saw its time again. It began its work on that side where France had fixed the roots, not indeed of its power, but of its true right to European ascendancy. It fashioned itself in silence; it produced a literature; it gave to the world a succession of poets and thinkers, who took their place by the side of the French classics of the 17th and 18th centuries as something more than equals. If in finish of cosmopolitan understanding and cultivation, in clearness and elegance, they fell short of the French, in depth of thought as much as in strength of feeling they surpassed them. The idea of humanity, of the harmonious cultivation of human nature in individual as in common life, was developed in German literature in the last 25 years of the 18th and the first 25 years of the 19th century. The result of this was that Germany won the intellectual leadership of Europe, while France still maintained its political ascendancy, though latterly in hard struggle with England. But the literary outburst of Germany was either fruitless bloom or it was destined to be followed by political regeneration. In the time of Napoleon France had laid Germany prostrate before her; the yoke was thrown off in the war of Liberation of 1813-1814. But the ground of our powerlessness, the want of political unity, was not removed; on the contrary, if the German Empire had long been nothing but a shadow, now even the shadow had vanished. Germany had become a motley aggregate of greater and smaller independent States. This independence itself may have been a mere show, but it was yet real enough to make all energetic action of the whole body impossible, while on the other hand the *Bundestag*, which had to represent the unity, made its existence discernible in nothing but the repression of all free motion in the individual States. If France was again taken with the humour to aggrandize itself at our cost, it was not Germany, but Russia and England that had to restrain it. This was keenly felt in Germany. It was felt by the men who had fought in the Liberation War, who, during the dismal years of reaction, saw quite another seed spring up than that which they were conscious of having sown; it was felt by the young men who had grown up in the thoughts and the sufferings of these wars. Thus it was that strivings after unity during the succeeding time had something very youthful, immature, and romantic about them. The German idea haunted them as a familiar—as the shadow of the Old Empire. That the Governments of the time attached so great importance to the students' clubs and democratic machinations, as they were called, only showed how bad their conscience was. The storm of your July Revolution cleared our atmosphere to some degree, without carrying us essentially forward. There was now too much observation of a dissimilarly constituted nation; for every people first of all must look to its own work, to its own nature and history. In the Chambers of our smaller States there was life enough; many robust forces were aroused, but the narrow range of their activity made their horizon equally narrow. As Prussia and Austria remained closed to constitutional life, and held together in opposing its spread in the smaller States, in these latter hostility to the "Bundestag," the pitiful remnant of German unity, passed for patriotism. Indeed, it could not long be concealed that nothing could come of spirited speeches in the small States, so long as their Governments could fall back upon the "Bundestag"; that is, upon the two absolute leading States. Thoughts of a representation of the people in the Bund were floating; in Prussia a hopeful, if imperfect step was being taken in the meeting of the United "Landestag," when for the second time an impulse from your country—the February Revolution—struck into the course of German development. These French influences were dangerous for us only so long as they found us weak. In proportion as we gained internal strength they became more and more desirable, so that this last, which was thought to be most unfortunate for us, is to-day bringing to our view more auspicious consequences than all earlier ones. The impulse of 1848 came upon us at a moment when in each of the German States men had come to be convinced of the fruitlessness of all separate strivings for freedom and popular well-being, and at one stroke it forced the idea of German unity to the surface. In the German Parliament elected by the general vote, this thought gained for the first time a political organ, before whose moral authority all existing individual Powers had for some time to fall into the background. But if during the twenty years of reaction the idea of German unity had had its life principally among our students, so he who would deride might say that in 1848 it had passed to the professors, and so far at least with truth, as in every educated German, according to the common expression, there was something of a professor. Enough; the thing was very thoroughly in theory, but also very unpractically, set going. In fencing principles of right, and debating over paragraphs of the Constitution, invaluable time was lost, till, unobserved, the actual Powers had regained their strength, and the ideal fabric of new Germany dissolved like a castle in the clouds. From such airy heights the German Imperial throne had been offered to a Prince who, although in other respects the man of the people, had yet so much true insight that he could neither believe himself to be the right man for the crown nor the crown itself to be a possibility. The attempts which he then made to appropriate some part of what had been offered to him ended even more pitifully than the attempt of the German people to constitute itself anew. In the course of these struggles the dualism of Austria and Prussia had more and more brought itself before men's eyes as the essential misfortune of Germany. During Metternich's time Prussia had been kept in tow by Austria, and this had been thought the guarantee of all order and security. Its present attempts, each more earnest than the last, to have its own will and to carry out its own proper aims, were not less disagreeable than novel to Austrian policy. Whatever, therefore, from this time onwards was undertaken or promoted in Germany by Prussia, beginning with the Zollverein, was both secretly and openly opposed by Austria. Germany fell into the condition of a waggon with one horse before and another of equal strength pulling behind, with no hope of moving. But the times educate their men, provided that among the young growth there are characters of the right stuff, and that these find themselves in their right places. Herr von Bismarck was a man of such stuff, and in his position in the "Bundestag" in Frankfort he was in the right place for penetrating into the inmost seat of Germany's weakness. It was indeed his Prussian pride which swore revenge upon Austria for the humiliations which she had destined for Prussia; but in this he was not unconscious that with Prussia Germany also would be helped forward. On occasion of the war in Schleswig-Holstein the phenomenon was for a moment seen of the two horses pulling side by side, yet the end was hardly attained before the old opposition began again. Now was the time to cut the traces which fastened the hinder horse to the waggon; so would it be an easy task for the other to move it forward. A true Columbus egg, this thought! It would have seemed that everyone must have shared it; yet there was but one man—if the thought was not his alone—who conceived the true means to carry it into effect. In the life of nations, as of individuals, there are times when that which we have long wished and striven for presents itself to us in so strange a shape that we recognise it not, and even turn away from it in displeasure and resentment. So was it with the Austrian war of 1866 and its consequences. It brought to us Germans what we had so long wished for, but it brought it not in the manner that we had wished, and therefore a great part of the German nation thrust it away from them. We had hoped to work out the unity of Germany from the popular idea, from the popular desire, from the thoughts of its best men. Now it was by the action of the de facto Powers, by blood and iron, that we saw the road cut out. We had hoped—so wide and so high had been the range of the idea—to include in one constitution the entire German race. Now, as the result of actually present relations, not only the Germans in Austria, but the intermediary South German States, remained excluded. It needed time to reconcile German idealism, and, perhaps, German obstinacy, with the fact which it found before it; but the might, nay, the reasonableness of this fact was so irresistible, that in the shortest time the better view had made a most happy progress. That which in no small measure contributed to throw a light even upon the most blinded was the attitude which France took up towards these events. France had let it be seen that she hoped to strengthen her pre-eminence by means of the internal conflicts of her neighbour; when she found herself deceived in this hope she could not disguise her vexation. From this time onwards we Germans could regulate the value we attached to our political relations by the French estimate of them, for their value was exactly the reverse to the one and the other people. The sour looks which France cast on Prussia and the Northern Confederation taught us that in these two lay our safety. Her oglings with the unconfederated South taught us that in the latter lay our greatest weakness. Every movement which Prussia made, not to force the South German States to join it, but merely to keep the door open to them, was suspected by France, and made an occasion of intervention. Even on a question so entirely non-political as the subvention of the Mount St. Gothard Railway, the Gallic cock crowed martially. Since the fall of Napoleon, France has three times altered its Constitution: on none of these occasions did Germany think of interfering. It has always recognised the right of its neighbour to remodel the inside of his house, according to his need or convenience, even according to his caprice. Were our German transactions of 1866, and subsequently, a different matter? Did the panels with which we lined our hitherto notoriously uninhabitable house, the rafters that we strengthened, the walls that we carried up, shake our neighbour's house? Did they threaten to intercept its light or air? Did they expose it to danger from fire? No such thing! It was simply that our house appeared to him too noble. This neighbour of ours, he wished to possess the finest and highest house in the whole street, and, above all, must ours not be too strong. We must not have the means of making it fast; he must never be deprived of the power to do what he had already done several times, of taking possession of a few of our rooms whenever it suited him, and throwing them into his own house. Yet in remodelling our house we had made no claim whatever to those portions of it which our violent neighbour had appropriated in bygone days, but had left them to him, and given him the right of prescription. But now, indeed, since he has appealed to the sword, these old questions rise up again. France will not give up its European primacy. Only if it has a right to this has it a right to interfere with our internal questions. But on what is this pretended right to the primacy based? In cultivation Germany has long placed itself on a level with France. The equal rank of our literature has long been recognised by the representatives of that of France. The just proportion in which, thanks to a well-devised school education, moral and intellectual training have penetrated every class of our people, is envied by the best men among the French. The exclusion of the Reformation from France, greatly as it contributed to strengthen its political power, had an equally great effect in destroying its intellectual and moral well-being. But even in political capacity we have now fully come up to the French, though slowly. The Revolution of 1789 appeared to give them an immense advantage over us. We have to thank it for loosening us from many chains which would otherwise have weighed upon us far into the future; but what we have seen in France since the Revolution has not been of a character to frighten us out of our competition. Limited Governments appear to have come into being only to be undermined, to sink into anarchy, as this, in its turn, into despotism. Whether Constitutional Monarchy, in which you, no less than myself, recognise the only durable form of Government for Europe (exceptional conditions put aside), can ever strike its roots deep in France, appears to be doubtful to yourself in your admirable essay on the subject; at least it is your wish rather than your hope. That I am not blind to the many good qualities of the French nation—that I recognise in it an essential and indispensable member of the European national family, a beneficial leaven in their mingling—it is as little necessary that I should assure you, as that you should assure me of the like unperverted estimation of the German people and their merits on your side. But nations, as well as individuals, have, as the reverse side of their merits, not less conspicuous faults, and in relation to these faults our two nations have for centuries enjoyed a very different, nay, totally opposite, training. We Germans, in the hard school of calamity and dishonour, in which your countrymen in great measure were our relentless schoolmasters and chasteners, have learnt to recognise our essential and hereditary faults under their true form—our visionariness, our slowness, and, above all, our want of unity, as the hindrances of all national success. We have taken ourselves to task, we have striven against these failings, and sought more and more to rid ourselves of them. On the other hand, the national faults of the French, pampered by a succession of French monarchs, were for a long time intensified by success, and not cured even by misfortune. The craving for glitter and fame; the tendency to grasp at these rather by sounding adventurous achievements without than by silent effort within; the pretention to stand at the head of nations and the thirst to patronise and plunder them; all these faults which lie in the Gallic nature, as those abovenamed do in the German, were fostered to such an extent by Louis XIV., by the first and by, let us hope, the last Napoleon, that the national character has suffered the deepest injury. Glory in particular, which one of your Ministers has recently called the first word in the French language, is rather its worst and most pernicious; one which the nation would do well to strike out of its dictionary for a long time to come. It is the golden calf round which the nation has for centuries kept up its dance; it is the Moloch at whose altar it has sacrificed and is even now again sacrificing its own sons and the sons of neighbouring nations; it is the Ignis Fatuus which has lured it from fields of prosperous labour into the wilderness, and often to the brink of the precipice. And while those earlier monarchs, Napoleon I. especially, were themselves possessed by this national demon, and therefore went even into their unjust wars with something of sincerity, with the present Napoleon it is the conscious cunning design to lead the nation astray into aims of cool self-seeking; to draw their attention away from their moral and political destitution within, that is, by ever and ever stirring up the national passion for glitter, fame, and depredation. Against Russia in the Crimea, against Austria in Italy, he was successful. In Mexico he met with sensible disaster. Against Prussia he let the right moment slip. At the beginning of this year the world could for a moment believe that he was in good faith, leaving this path and turning to that of internal reform, in the sense of rational freedom and administrative amendment; till his backward spring to the Plebiscitum convinced all the world that he was still his old self. From that time Germany, too, had everything to fear—rather, should I say, everything to hope. That unity which he desired to frustrate is ours. The unheard-of claim which lay in his demand on the King of Prussia was as comprehensible and intolerable to the poorest peasant in the march as to the kings and dukes south of the Main. The spirit of 1813-14 swept like a storm through every German land; and already the first events of the war have given us a pledge that a nation which fights only for that for which it feels both the right and the power in itself cannot fail of its end. This end for which we struggle is simply the equal recognition of the European peoples—the security that for the future a restless neighbour shall no more at his pleasure disturb us in the works of peace, and rob us of the fruits of our labour. For this we desire a guarantee, and only when this is given can we speak of a friendly understanding, of a harmonious combination of the two neighbouring peoples in all the labours of civilization and humanity; but not till that time when the French people shall find its false road closed to it will it be able to open its ear to voices like your own, which for long time past have called it to the true road—the road of honest domestic effort, of self-control and morality. I have written in greater detail than pleases me individually, and indeed than is becoming; but our German affairs and aspirations easily rise before the foreigner as a mere mist; and to make them a little clear, some minuteness is unavoidable. You will, perhaps, think it even less becoming that these lines come to you in print, not in writing. In ordinary times I would certainly have first asked your consent to their publication; but as things are now, the right moment would have passed before my request could reach you, and your answer come to my hands; and I think that it is not ill done if in this crisis two men of the two nations, each in his own nation independent and far from political party matters, freely, though without passion, address one another on the causes and the meaning of the war. For my utterance will seem to me only then to have its true worth if it gives you occasion to express yourself in the like manner from your own point of view.

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Bombay, 13th September 1870.

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A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line n the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 69.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

C A U T I O N.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Purveyors by special appointment to
H. R. H. DUKE of EDINBURGH,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations—Soups, Essence of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon, Salmon Cutlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kippered Herrings, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Salt Butter, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams, Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers, Olives, Oils, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.

J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickles and Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings
Pickled Salmon.
Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks
Pure Salad Oil
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Galantin s.
Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
Soho Square, London

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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